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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1826)

Name of Candidate	Riya Saini		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1120816
Center	Online	Date	25/9/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Given the limitations of trickle-down economics, discuss the relevance of capability approach to development for a country like India. **(150 words) 10**
ट्रिकल-डाउन इकोनॉमिक्स की सीमाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत जैसे एक देश के विकास के लिए क्षमता उपागम की प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Oxfam Report titled, "Inequality kills" points to the apparent failure of the trickle down approach of economic development (50% of bottom holds only 6% global wealth)

Trickle Down Approach	Capability Approach
(i) Bottom-most → passive recipients	(ii) Active contributors
(ii) High growth of GDP → percolation of benefits	(iii) Capacity Building - participatory - employment guarantee - equality of opportunity

Limitations of Trickle Down

(1) Assumptions :-
Higher growth from focus-sectors. (eg. Heavy industries)

(2) Effective tax collection (tax buoyancy)

(3) Utilisation of tax for redistribution

(4) efficient utilisation (↓ leakages)

Thus, difficult to achieve all four assumptions → failure!

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Importance of capability Approach for India

(i) Demographic Dividend :- High skilling and employability. (Y to I)

(ii) Welfare State → Gandhian "trusteeship
↳ Legislation principles
↳ Article 39 :- prevention of concentration of wealth

(iii) Basic Necessities → housing, clothes, health, education [ILO].

(iv) Absolute Poverty eradication :- to build capabilities [SDGs - 1] (Amartya Sen)

(v) Reduce inequalities: Oxfam Report → fall in 85% household's income

(vi) Reach Potential GDP :- an become $5 trillion economy.

Capability Approach is a true 'Rights based Approach' in consonance with PM's "Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas"

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2. Recently, India marked the fourth anniversary of introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Given its envisaged objectives, evaluate whether it has been a successful reform. **(150 words) 10**

हाल ही में, भारत ने वस्तु और सेवा कर (GST) के शुरूआत की चौथी वर्षगांठ मनाई। इसके परिकल्पित उद्देश्यों के आलोक में, मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या यह एक सफल सुधार रहा है।

Goods and Services Tax was introduced by the 101st constitutional Amendment, 2016 which made an overhaul into the taxation system

GST subsumed a number of Centre and State' indirect taxes to create a "Common National Market"

Successful Reform:-

(1) Cascading effect :- has been eradicated
↓
cost - effectiveness.
↓
cheaper consumer goods.

(2) Removal of Tariff Barriers :→ inter-state
↳ intra-state
↓
"1 Nation 1 Tax 1 Market"

(3) Standardisation of Taxes :- No rate arbitrage in different geographic locations

(4) Low evasion :- refunding for Input Tax credit → enhanced surveillance.

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(5) Ancilliarization and out sourcing increased

(6) Enhanced exports :- due to remission / LTC on exports ("0 rated exports")

(7) Record high collection :- crossing ₹1.5 lakh crore. → increasing tax/GDP.

(8) e-way bills → reduce red tapism and harassment.

Challenges

(1) Fiscal Federalism :- delayed compensation
↳ Fiscal deficit making states
↳ expenditure potential)

(2) Multiple slabs : (5 → 12 → 18 → 28%)
Australia → 10% (only 1 slab)

(3) complex compliance :- monthly / quarterly filing → compliance cost

(4) Ambiguous AAR judgements and frequent changes in slabs → policy uncertainty.

(5) ATF, petrol, diesel not included.

GST council needs to be utilised for further strengthening transition. Fake invoices must be curbed to enhance tax collection.

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3. Investment in infrastructure is pivotal for accelerated and inclusive socio-economic development of a country. In this context, discuss the significance of the National Monetisation Pipeline. (150 words) 10
किसी देश के त्वरित और समावेशी सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Monetisation Pipeline is a Governmental Scheme for sale / lease of underutilized/ unutilized Governmental assets like roads, railway tracks, stadiums, ports, vacant buildings

Models → InVITs
↳ TOT
↳ OMDA

Infrastructure for development

(1) Multiplier Effect :- enhancing infrastructure has automatic effect on ancilliary industries.
↳ agriculture
↳ textile
↳ pharmaceutical
↳ trade
↳ tourism etc.

(2) Potential GDP :- India's growth in manufacturing sector slowed by high logistics cost (~40%)

(3) Local employment generation :- reduce unemployment rate, enhance standard of living of workers and businesses

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Importance of National Monetisation Pipeline

(1) Financing NIP :- Rs 2.5 lakh crore from NMP → 6% of revenue for NIP.

(2) Freeing up capital :- enhanced fiscal space for Government → social sector expenditure

(3) Recycling capital :- underutilised assets' capital to be invested for further GFCF.

(4) Lowering Fiscal Deficit :- especially during recession in economy (COVID, Ukraine-Russia war)

(5) counter-cyclical policy :- (Economic Survey).

(6) Private investment channelized into National Development.

With enhanced PPP and greater transparency in NMP, it can create investment inflow into the Indian economy and also increase GFCF.

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4. Skill development through e-learning has gained increased importance and acceptance in view of the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कोविड-19 महामारी से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों के मद्देनजर ई-लर्निंग के माध्यम से कौशल विकास को अधिक महत्व और स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Challenges of lockdown brought about by COVID-19 disrupted the traditional skilling structure.

Digital technology was adopted to enhance skill development using new tech so as to increase employability of youth eg → iGOT
↳ NIPS platform.

e-learning ~~and~~ in Skill development gaining importance

(1) Geographical reach :- enhanced due to greater internet connectivity.

(2) New age technology :- AI, Blockchain, M2M communication, IoT utilised and taught → Industrial Revolution 4.0.

(3) continued development of knowledge and soft skills to raise employability beyond 46% (Skills India Report)

(4) Reduction in Skilling cost :-
- cost-effective
- less rent for official spaces.

(5) greater innovation and entrepreneurship culture.

Challenges

(1) Digital Divide :- (a) Rural-urban
(b) Gender based
(c) vulnerable sections

(2) Practical hands-on experience lacking.

(3) No boundary between work and leisure. (work from home)

(4) E-learning generates less motivation, team building as compared to traditional model.

Skilling is of utmost importance for India to ~~achieve~~ reap Demographic Dividend by 2041

~~Ea~~ E-skilling can be used complementarily and not as a substitute.

i-GOT platform as well as ASEEM are good examples

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5. It has been argued that the Industrial Policy of 1991 did not achieve the desired results due to multiple reasons. Discuss in context of India's manufacturing sector. Also, highlight the need for a new industrial policy in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1991 की औद्योगिक नीति कई कारणों से वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं कर पाई। भारत के विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में एक नई औद्योगिक नीति की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Industrial Policy of 1991 encompasses the liberalisation, Privatization and Globalisation reforms mandated by IMF after the Balance of Payment crisis.

It resulted in integration of Indian economy to global economy and greater participation of private sector.

Agriculture → Services ↑.
↳ x manufacturing

Reasons for low growth of Manufacturing Sector

(1) Infrastructural Bottlenecks → roads, railways, ports, port-- lowest infrastructure poor
↳ Logistics cost (~10%)

(2) Low employability :- only 10% of graduates are employable (Skills India Report)

(3) Rigid labour laws → Industrial Disputes Act
↳ Factories Act
Low Ease of Doing Business

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Human Resource expenditure :- low → 1.8% health
↳ 3% education

(5) policy uncertainty.

(6) compliance cost → MSME dwarfism + contractualisation

(7) Low expenditure on R&D (~ 0.65% of GDP)

Need for New Industrial Policy

(1) New age technology → AI, Blockchain, robotics, IoT for Industrial Revolution 4.0

(2) Skilling :- industry-academia linkage
↳ apprenticeship.

(3) Export share → extend beyond abysmal 1.7% of global trade

(4) Jobless growth :- low labour participation (~ 40%)

(5) Innovation, start-up culture enhancement

(6) Encouraging Ease of Doing Business, liberalising labour laws.

New industrial policy should be in consonance with National Manufacturing Policy → Aim → 25% of GDP
↳ 100 million jobs.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. State the need for circular economy in India and the challenges associated with it. Also, discuss the measures that are required to build a circular economy in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकता और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में एक चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Circular Economy is an alternative to the traditional linear model (manufacture, use, dispose).
It aims at extension of end-of life, optimum utilization of resources, recycling products.

Types
(1) Recover, recycle
(2) circular supply chain
(3) Product as a service
(4) Product life extension

Need for circular Economy
(1) Resource efficiency :- to reduce environmental degradation. (sustainable development)
(2) Employment :- 1.4 crore jobs potential (NITI Aayog)
(3) Extraction of value :- e-waste → 9 lbs of gold
↳ 8 million tonne of steel
(4) waste management :- 10,000 acres of urban land → dumpsites.
→ India → 3rd largest GHG emitter

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Challenges → (1) Resource crunch with ULBs :- low capacity for recycling.

↳ (2) Consumer Awareness → rising consumerism

→ (3) Efforts by private sector :- → low technological advancement for alternatives

↳ profiteering by reducing end-of-life (eg. Apple)

(4) coordination :- between stakeholders low. No roadmap for transition.

Way Forward

(1) Funding for ULBs :- Municipal Bonds, green Bonds, greater devolution

(2) Awareness along lines of "Right to repair" movement

(3) New technology, R&D for life extension, value extraction.

(4) collaboration with private sector using AI for supply chain Management

circular economy is in line with India's LiFE movement (COP26).

Japan's usage of e-waste for Olympic medals is a good example to follow.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discuss the need for a National Employment Policy in India. What should be taken into account while formulating such a policy? **(150 words) 10**
भारत में एक राष्ट्रीय रोजगार नीति की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। ऐसी नीति के निर्माण में किन विषयों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए?

Although unemployment rates in India have lowered (4.8 → 4.2% (PLFS-5.5), COVID-19 and subsequent recession in economy has chances to reverse gain. India's story has been depicted as that of "Jobless Growth" by the critics.

Need for National Employment Policy

(1) Low Labour Participation → 41% (PLFS-5 (Japan ~70%))

(2) Demographic Dividend → greater employability and opportunities to reap dividend by 2041 (MIT Analogy)

(3) enhance employability → industry - academia linkage to reduce skill gap.

(4) Reduce informality → 90% of work unorg. unused
↳ platformization, contractualization new norms

(5) Capital intensive growth → in a labour intensive economy
↓
Low inclusion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Social security, gender wage gap are issues.

Factors in developing new policy

(1) Database for all workers → along lines of National Database for Unorganised workers (e-shram)

(2) Emerging realities → gig economy, platform workers, freelancers.

(3) Enhance female participation → FLFPR from 25% (PLFS) to 50% (IMF → MoPLy 27%)

(4) incentivise labour intensive industries like textile, leather (NITI Aayog) through PLI.

(5) Skilling → industry-academia linkage.

(Article 39) provides for the State to ensure adequate opportunities for employment and is also a mandate of (Welfare State)

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8. An effective approach to green budgeting is underpinned by strong strategic framework, tools for evidence generation and an enabling budgetary governance framework. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हरित बजट के लिए एक प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण को सुदृढ़ रणनीतिक ढांचे, साक्ष्य निर्माण हेतु उपकरण और एक सक्षम बजटीय शासन ढांचे द्वारा सुदृढ़ता प्रदान की जाती है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Green Budgeting refers to usage of Budgetary policy formulation to achieve climate goals and to prevent erosion of environmental resources.

It takes into account the services offered by ecosystem which are necessary for Human Development.

Effective Approach to gender Budgeting

(1) Strategic Framework → underline priorities
↳ set mission and vision
↳ action plan to achieve goals.
↳ integrate ~~gender~~ green Budgeting into National Development

(2) Tools for evidence → for data driven policy making
↳ to streamline efforts to more vulnerable areas.
↳ measure effect of Budgeting over a period of time.

eg → Green GDP
→ SEEA (UN)
→ GEPC eg. Uttarakhand)

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(iii) Enabling Budgetary Governance Framework → to integrate into developmental planning

↳ greater co-ordination between stakeholders → union Govt.
↳ local Govts.
↳ private sector
↳ civil society

(iv) Private sector partnership → Research and development for green technology adoption

(v) Repository of global Best practices.

(vi) Integration with other sections
eg Gender Budgeting

(a) Resilience (↓ climate risk

Need for Green Budgeting
→ (1) Panchamrita Goals (COP 26)
→ (2) co-ordination between private, public sector
← (3) Ecosystem service value

This will be essential to achieve sustainable development Goals and Nationally Determined Contribution

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9. The key to sustaining private investments in infrastructure requires a concerted effort to resolve long-standing issues. Discuss in context of India's PPP framework. **(150 words) 10**

बुनियादी ढांचे में निजी निवेश को बनाए रखने के लिए लंबे समय से चले आ रहे मुद्दों के समाधान हेतु एक ठोस प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। भारत के पी.पी.पी. ढांचे के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Public Private Partnerships (PPP) are long term contract between public and private sectors for :- (1) infrastructural development
(2) provision of goods and services
(3) efficient resource utilisation.

Models → greenfield → BOT, DBFO (AMRI airports)
→ Brownfield → BLT (NHAI highways)

Long-Standing Issues

(1) Absence of Regulatory Framework (eg. Ministry of civil Aviation)

(2) Ambiguous contract :- increased litigation & reduced private sector confidence

(3) Risks :- → (1) land acquisition delay
(2) environmental activism
(3) cost-overruns
(4) Natural disasters

(4) Financing Issue → IL&FS crisis, stressed assets (NPA) → difficult to raise capital

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(5) unclear allocation of risks, rewards and responsibilities.

Way Forward

(1) Kelkar Committee
- (a) Umbrella guidelines for stressed projects
- (b) case-based risk allocation
- (c) Independent Regulator.
- (d) Amendment to PCA (difference between corruption and error of judgement)
- (e) Viability Gap Funding for unviable projects

(2) NITI Aayog
- (a) unambiguous contract terms and allocation of risks and responsibilities
- (b) Pre-litigation settlement of disputes.

PPP Framework can be greatly utilised to enhance investment, GFCF, employment opportunities and greater managerial expertise alongside innovations

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10. There is a need for revisiting India's approach to gender responsive budgeting. Discuss in the context of limitations faced in implementing gender budgeting in India. **(150 words) 10**

जेंडर रिस्पॉन्सिव बजटिंग के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता है। भारत में जेंडर बजटिंग के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली रुकावटों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Gender Budgeting refers to gender sensitivity and gender - specificity in formulating legislations, allocating Governmental expenditure and resource utilisation.

Framework → Gender Budgeting cells (ministries / Departments) → Proposals to Finance Ministry

allocation of resources → Part A → 100% women specific
→ Part B → ≤ 30% women specific

Limitations

(1) Few big schemes are allocated lion's share (eg MGNREGS → 85%) of total funding

(2) Misutilisation :- improper utilisation resulting in poor outcomes.
eg Beti Bachao Beti Padhao 80% → advertisements).

(3) Under. utilisation :- ~~[illegible]~~ Non-lapsable funds grossly unutilised

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eg Nirbhaya Fund ~ 50% utilisation)

(4) Ministry of women and children Development receives only about 5% allocation.

(5) Lack of skilled workforce

(6) Schemes which are not 100% women specific included in Part-A.

(Way Forward.) → (i) Co-ordination and consultation with civil society (AIDWA), Ministry of women and Children Development and National Council of women

(ii) Outcome Budgeting to enhance accountability

(iii) Equitable distribution of funding

(iv) Rationalise schemes eg. Mission Shakti

(v) Skill enhancement and capacity Building

(vi) women in leadership roles (better policy formulation)

Gender Budgeting is a pivotal tool to improve India's ranking on Global Gender Gap Index (135/146)

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11. The Indian Budget 2021-22 has identified the development of physical & financial capital and infrastructure as one of its key pillars for sustained growth. Highlight the measures taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

2021-22 के भारतीय बजट में स्थिर वृद्धि के लिए भौतिक एवं वित्तीय पूंजी और बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास को इसके प्रमुख स्तंभों में से एक के रूप में चिन्हित किया गया है। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Increasing investment in infrastructure development and subsequent increase in Gross Fixed Capital Formation for the country is a key pillar to help achieve $5 trillion of GDP [Economic survey]

India's increased allocation to physical and financial capital is in line with Counter-cyclical policy when there is fear of recession (COVID, Ukraine-Russia war)

Infrastructure → potential GDP; → export potential; → employability; → multiplier effect on ancilliary industries.

Measures taken by Government

(1) National Infrastructure Pipeline - investment of massive Rs 111 lakh crore into building roads, railways, irrigation, urban infrastructure and energy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) National Monetisation Pipeline →
Recycling of resources for freeing up capital (investment into NIP).
Target :- Rs 2.35 lakh crore

(3) Production Linked Incentive
↳ to make India a preferred manufacturing base + integration into global supply chain (= Speciality Steel.
= textile
— white goods.
— AEC etc).

(4) Financing → (i) Development Financial Institutions
↳ (ii) NARCL → bad bank (to reduce stressed assets)

(5) Textile → PM Mitra → Textile parks to enhance textile, leather exports

(5) Food Processing → food processing units, storage, post-harvest infrastructure (PMKSY)

(6) Railways → National Railway Plan, 2030
↳ electrification (100%) + increase share in freight transport

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Roads :- Bharatmala Yojana.

(8) Metro :- Neo Metro & Metro lite } tier 2, tier 3 cities.

(9) Ports → Sagarmala for port modernisation, enhance ease of doing business

Apart from expanding infrastructure creation despite fiscal deficit, Union Government has also decided to lend Rs 50,000 crore loans to states, interest free 10 yr to allow them expansion in capex expenditure.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. To capitalize on its demographic dividend, India must create well-paying, high productivity jobs. In view of this, discuss the challenges in creation of such jobs in India. What policy measures can help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का दोहन करने के लिए, भारत को अनिवार्यतः बेहतर भुगतान करने वाली व उच्च उत्पादकता वाली नौकरियों का सृजन करना चाहिए। इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, भारत में ऐसी नौकरियों के सृजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने में कौन-से नीतिगत उपाय सहायक हो सकते हैं?

Demographic Dividend refers to a state in the economy when the working age population exceeds the dependent population.

More than 65% of Indians are below 35 years of age.

When? → NITI Aayog :- India set to witness Demographic Dividend in 2041 (59% working age population)

Need for high-paying, productive jobs

(1) Potential GDP :- for India to continue along lines of fastest growing large economy.

(2) India is labour-intensive. Thus, it must utilize opportunity by enhancing productive employment (Relative Cost Advantage)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Capability Approach → productive jobs. ↓ inclusive growth

(4) International examples → reaping demographic dividend by China, Japan etc.

Challenges

(i) Capital intensive growth :- Due to Government's subsidies, relative cost of acquisition of capital cheaper than labour

(2) Employability :- only 46% graduates employable (Skills India Report)

(3) Strict labour laws :→ informalisation
↳ contractualisation
↳ Low ease of Doing business

(4) Downfall :- due to high compliance cost
("Big Industries, not small produce jobs" → Raghuram Rajan)

(5) Human Resource Development :- Low → health → 1.5%
↳ education → 3%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(10) Low growth of Manufacturing sector, resulting in disguised unemployment in agriculture.

(11) Protectionism, global recession :- labour intensive industries (textile) firing labour.

Way Forward → (1) Incentivise labour intensive industries through PLI (MTI Analysis)

↳ (2) Skill gap :- industry-academia linkage

↳ (3) Human Resource expenditure → health → 2.5 % of GDP, education → 6% of GDP.

↳ (4) Social security for informal workers (Code on Social Security)

↳ (5) Technology utilisation, greater expenditure on R&D (0.65 → 1.5 % of GDP)

Policy measures will help India become the third-largest economy alongside ensuring inclusive growth.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The Indian experience provides several lessons of an inclusive digital economy model that enables formal digital governance structure at a low cost and with easier access. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय अनुभव एक समावेशी डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था मॉडल के कई सबक प्रदान करता है जो कम लागत पर और आसान पहुंच के साथ औपचारिक डिजिटल शासन संरचना को सक्षम बनाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Prime Minister announced that 40% of the global digital transaction ~~in the world~~ are Indian.

India is also the 3rd largest startup ecosystem in the world and home to world's second largest internet user base in the world.

This has been possible due to an inclusive digital economy model framed through Digital India Mission

India's example for the world

(1) **Public good** :- Digital inclusion is treated as back bone of greater inclusion in developmental process.

(2) **Accessibility** → enhanced geographical reach (LWE, internet, bills etc)

↳ Bharat Net
↳ National Optical Fibre Network
↳ 1 lakh Gram Panchayat

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Private sector co-operation
- (a) one of the lowest ARPU (greater accessibility)
- (b) Universal Service obligation Fund. (for geographical reach)

(4) Government efforts → (i) Digital India mission
- (ii) PM-WANI
- (iii) MDR subsidies.

(5) Benefits to citizens → (a) Direct Benefit Transfer
- (b) Education during COVID. (MOOC)
- (c) Agriculture, finance, disaster management.

(6). Scalability → high growth of internet users
- Aadhaar for inclusion

(7) Security → (a) Justice BN Srikrishna Committee for Personal Data Protection Bill
- (b) Advocacy for Data localisation.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) Anti Profiteering :- Competition Commission of India (CCI) → to protect consumers.

Challenges

(1) Digital Divide → urban - rural
↳ gender based (1/3rd access)
↳ vulnerable groups

(2) cyber attacks → India 3rd ~~last~~ most valnerable country

(3) National Security Concerns :- financial

(4) low skilled work force, low digital literacy.

India's digital economy growth is a success story for the world to emulate.
With personal data protection law and enhanced data sovereignty, India will definitely be able to capitalise on the new oil → Data!

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What do you understand by crowdfunding? Discuss the benefits and risks associated with the crowdfunding model to raise capital. Also, highlight the current regulatory scenario related to it in India. **(250 words) 15**

क्राउडफंडिंग से आप क्या समझते हैं? पूंजी जुटाने के लिए क्राउडफंडिंग मॉडल से जुड़े लाभों और जोखिमों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में इससे संबंधित वर्तमान नियामकीय परिदृश्य पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Crowdfunding involves small contributions from a large number of people to raise capital for projects, for Governmental borrowing or to a large extent → donation for social causes.

Crowdfunding
- Donation / philanthropy
- equity / Debt (Financial market)

Benefits of Crowdfunding

(1) Channelizing private savings into productive channels of economy

(2) Lower stress on Banks → stressed assets (NPAs)
↳ BASEL-III capitalisation

(3) Civic consciousness :- greater sense of responsibility and ownership due to shareholding

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Social causes:- → (i) Social Stock exchange
↳ (ii) Rare Diseases (National Policy on Rare Diseases allows crowdfunding to save lives)

(5) Investor confidence:- due to deepening of financial market

(6) Government expenditure reduces:- enhances fiscal space.

(7) Innovation and entrepreneurship environment.

Risks with crowdfunding

(1) Poor regulation:- No independent regulatory mechanism to control.

(2) Threats:- may be used for money laundering, tax evasion (FB Report). Threat to macro-economic stability.

(3) Greater borrowing by Government:-
(1) crowding out of private borrowers
(2) Repression of households

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Regulatory Framework

(i) Donations are regulated through Information Technology Act and PCRA.

Crowdfunding can be an effective means to deepen roots of financial markets for greater development.

However, steps must be taken to minimize risks of money laundering to utilize its full potential

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. An urban employment guarantee programme will need to be tailored to the specific needs and problems of the urban labour market. Discuss while keeping in view the lessons learned from MGNREGA. (250 words) 15
एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम को शहरी श्रम बाजार की विशिष्ट ज़रूरतों और समस्याओं के अनुरूप तैयार करने की आवश्यकता होगी। मनरेगा से सीखे गए सबक को ध्यान में रखते हुए विवेचना कीजिए।

Recent announcement of Urban employment Guarantee scheme by Rajasthan has once again raised the debate over a tailored employment scheme for urban poor → providing unskilled labour opportunity
↳ creation of constructive assets

Need for urban employment program

(1) Urbanization :- rising urban population
→ 50% by 2030 (UN Habitat)

(2) Migration :- Enhanced pressure on cities to provide employment due to migration of labour from rural areas for social mobility.

(3) Cost of living → rising real estate prices.
↳ increased rates for transportation
↳ food inflation at all time high

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Increased contractualisations → with low social and job security due to low employment opportunities.

(5) Sustainable jobs → greater employment (green jobs)
↳ e.g. waste management
↳ tree plantation

Specific Needs of Urban population

(i) Unemployment Rate
↳ Urban > Rural
8.7% 3.3% [PLFS-5]

(ii) municipal Bodies Fund Crunch

(iii) No agricultural sector to absorb workforce

(iv) living slums, social tensions, anomie due to low employment opportunities.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Lessons from MGNREGA.

(1) Skilling of informal workforce :-
eg. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana.

(2) Constructive Asset creation :- eg buildings, percolation tanks, Panchayat Bhavan etc

(3) Female participation :- > 80% workers are women → ↑ FLPR (> 25%)

(4) Social audit :- to enhance accountability

(5) Digital solution :- payment through AEPS to reduce leakage, misappropriation.

(6) Co-operation between centre and state :- to release timely payments.

(7) To not raise social tensions by expediting payments of SC, ST.

MGNREGA was able to absorb the influx of reverse migrants in the pandemic and has been a success story in the "Right to work" campaign.
It should be seen as an example for urban employment guarantee scheme

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. State finances in India present a worrying picture, with debt sustainability being a major concern. Discuss in context of the recent RBI report on state finances.

(250 words) 15

भारत में राज्य वित्त एक चिंताजनक स्थिति प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें ऋण संधारणीयता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है। राज्य वित्त पर आर.बी.आई. की हालिया रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Gross Fiscal Deficit of States has increased beyond 3.5% (breaching target of FRBM Act).

Debt to GDP ratio has also moved past the 25%. [Aiyar - 20% FRBM review Panel]

thus enhancing fears of debt sustainability breach.

Reasons for threat to ~~debt~~ debt sustainability

(1) Constitutional :- Disproportionately low financial powers (eg. Professional Tax (₹2,500))

(2) Transition to GST :- giving up of indirect taxes.

(3) Federal issues :- (i) Union resorting to increase in cess.

(ii) Delayed payments of GST (compensation)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Pandemic → increased expenditure will tax/GDP remains low.

(5) capital expenditure → 5 times that of Union.

(6) Lower devolution by Finance commission and removal of special category status for most states

(7) populistic measures eroding states' treasury.

Need for reforms

(1) Macro-economic stability will be threatened (threat to financial credit of India)

(2) Employment :- States provide 5 times more employment.

(3) Capexformation will be lower

(4) Lower expenditure on concurrent (eg labour) and state (eg. Prisons) subjects.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward → (1) Co-operative Federalism
→ using GST council
→ Inter-States council for dispute resolution.

(2) Fiscal Prudence → Direct Benefit Transfer
- Austerity measures
- Lowering populist schemes' expenditure

[Economic Survey].

(3) Novel Methods of Finance
- e.g. Bonds, International funds.

(4) Trigger Mechanism → FRBM act to provide fiscal space during recession.

States should utilize the Rs 50,000 crore loans (interest-free) given by the centre to enhance capex formation - too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Do you agree with the view that the mixed results of economic reforms in the last three decades can be attributed to the reforms being half-baked and incomplete? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि पिछले तीन दशकों में आर्थिक सुधारों के मिश्रित परिणामों का श्रेय अनियोजित और आधे-अधूरे सुधारों को दिया जा सकता है? विवेचना कीजिए।

The reforms in the Indian economy majorly started in 1991 with liberalization, privatization and Globalization following Balance of Payment crisis.

Result → (a) Integration of Indian economy to global economy
↳ (b) greater private sector participation
↳ (c) Governmental role from regulator to catalyser

Success of Reforms

(1) High GDP growth :- India is the ~~largest~~ fastest growing large economy today

(2) Forex reserves → record high forex reserve ($ 640 bn) → prevent further BoP crisis.

(3) Savings Rate → despite slowdown in recent times, average of 35% has helped in GDP growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Private Sector participation
↳ enhanced efficiency, profitability, user experience
[Economic Survey]

(4) Service sector :- remarkable growth (especially skilled labour)
↳ > 52% of GVA.

(5) Investment → record high FDI (US$ 80 bn) inflow → attractive destination → replacing China.

(7) Poverty Reduction → lifted 270 million out of absolute poverty in a decade [2005-2021] → UNDP

However, challenges which need to be addressed at war footing are:-

Challenges

(1) Jobless growth - Capital intensive GDP growth rate in a labour-intensive economy (unemployment rate → 4.2%)

(2) Stagnation of Manufacturing
↳ low global export
↳ disguised unemployment in agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Informalization → globalization, cost-cutting has led to 90% informal labour → ↓ job security
↳ ↓ social security

(4) Human Resource Development → low expenditure on health [1.6% of GDP] education (3% of GDP) and poor skilling

(5) Environmental Degradation → 3rd largest GHG emitter
↳ air and water pollution.

(6) Financial Sector → Shadow Banking
↳ low tax Buoyancy [tax/GDP only 16%].
↓
stressed assets (NPA)

(7) Inequalities → oxfam report → 50% holding 6% National wealth.
bottom

Incentivising labour intensive industries (NIT, Anuyog) alongside Human Resource Development will help India move to trajectory of inclusive growth.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. It is argued that Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has produced both transformational and directional change in financial inclusion in India. Do you agree? Elaborate with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जन धन योजना (PMJDY) ने भारत में वित्तीय समावेशन हेतु परिवर्तनकारी और निर्देशात्मक दोनों परिवर्तन किए हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was introduced in 2015 as a revolutionary step to enhance financial inclusion and formalize credit system in India.

Components
- (1) Financial literacy
- (2) Access to bank / ATM within 5 km
- (3) Bank Account for every family (with overdraft)
- (4) Credit guarantee
- (5) Direct Benefit Transfer
- (6) Micro-insurance, Micro-pension

Transformational Change

(1) Bank Accounts → 46 crore bank accounts added (8 H. operational) → threefold growth.

(2) Deposits in banking system → 1.75 lakh crore Deposits (X 8 times increase)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Channelizing Savings → into the banking system

(1) investment for households

(2) Enhanced money Multiplier.

(4) Entrepreneurial activities → credit guarantee incentivises self employment and increases standard of living

(5) Overdraft → safety net → ↓ indebtedness and absolute poverty

(6) Subsidies → Direct Benefit Transfer reduces exclusion error
(eg. PM-UJJWALA
COVID assistance)

(7) Enhanced micro-insurance coverage

(8) Women empowerment. (eg Sukanya Samriddhi).

Challenges

(i) only 80% accounts operative

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Formalisation of credit still not 100% → Informal credit → indebtness

(iii) Low insurance penetration :- life insurance density ↓ $19 (global :- $360)

(iv) Digital literacy poor

(v) Digital infrastructure :- not well expanded to hinterlands → exclusion (eg MGNREGA wages)

Despite a few challenges, PMJDY has been praised by global pundits. Effort for enhancing ~~digital it~~ financial inclusion to the levels of china.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Though Special Economic Zones (SEZs) can play a significant role in export promotion in India, they are struggling with multiple challenges. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) भारत में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं, लेकिन ये कई चुनौतियों से जूझ रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Special Economic Zones are low-taxation territories within the country which are given relaxation from Union laws and tax rebates to enhance industrial export and manufacturing.

Government gives various incentives → tax holidays.
↳ relaxed labour laws
↳ faster environmental clearance
↳ infrastructural facilities
→ multi modal transport
↳ warehousing
↳ industrial parks.
↳ sewage facilities.

Significance of SEZ in export promotion

(1) Easier licensing → single window clearance for import/export items.

(2) Logistics cost → much lower logistics cost (National average → 10%) due to enhanced infrastructure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Tax rebate → 0 rated export facility especially in SEZ to enhance cost-competitiveness of exports

(3) Duty free import :- cost-cutting of intermediate goods.

(4) Ease of Doing Business → environmental clearance
↳ labour laws less stringent.

Challenges

(1) Employment generation :- not upto the mark because of higher incentive to capital-intensive industries.

(2) Unutilized land :- flocking of investors after tax-holiday in order leases vacant, unutilized land

(3) Labour Protection → lower job and social security → easier hire and fire norms

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Avenues for Money Laundering, round tripping, BEPS → macro-economic instability

(5) Environmental concerns → faster clearance despite EIA warnings.

Way Forward → Baba Kalyani Report

(i) No blanket tax-holiday :- tax holiday / rebate depending upon number of workers hired, exports, size of business

(ii) SEZ → Employment and Economic Enclaves (3Es)

(iii) enhanced multi modal infrastructure using PPP Models (HAM most suited)

(iv) encourage more MSMEs in SEZs to enhance export.

(v) work towards import substitution

If the aforesaid measures are implemented, India's SEZs will be along same looking as Singapore, London in terms of export facilitation

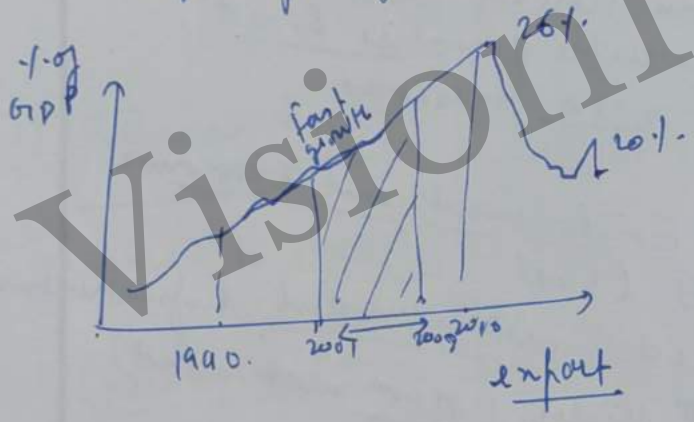
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Much of the export growth of manufactured goods in India since the 1990s can be attributed to expansion of world trade and improved competitiveness. However, the potential of product and market diversification are yet to be fully exploited. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

1990 के दशक से भारत में विनिर्मित वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि का श्रेय विश्व व्यापार के विस्तार और बेहतर प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को दिया जा सकता है। हालांकि, उत्पाद और बाजार विविधीकरण की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन अभी भी बाकी है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India has considerably improved its share in world exports to 1.7%.

The growth of exports (manufactured goods) has been on a continuous rise since 1990s, barring the slowdown in the past few years.



Export growth due to rise in World Trade

(i) Evident from the fast growth of exports during the pre-subprime crisis (2001-2008).

(2) Slowdown in the global trade has also impacted the share of Indian

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

exports in the global Market

eg:- (1) Subprime Crisis
(2) COVID-19 pandemic
(3) Russia Ukraine war.

alongside protectionism and trade war (US-China) impacting India's global exports.

Export growth due to improved competitiveness

(1) Improved competitiveness due to liberalisations of economy (1991)
↳ Ease of Doing Business
↳ Infrastructure creation
↳ Trade facilitation (low red tapism)
resulted in uptick in exports

→ India's export basket comprises primarily of primary goods which offer India Relative cost Advantage due to India's cheap labour

eg:- Textile, leather
→ marine products.
↳ gems, semi-precious stone

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) However, India's continuous efforts to increase competitiveness in capital-intensive sectors has resulted in increase in exports of Pharmaceutical, petroleum products, electronic goods.

(4) Warning for future → NITI Aayog has warned that India may lose its relative cost advantage with respect to cheap labour due to 3D printing, automation, robotics in Advanced Economies

Solution → (i) Product Diversification

→ Economic Survey → value addition of primary food. to serve fast-food culture

→ higher export of "organic food" with "Brand India".

→ technical textile, MMR, fashionable material (rather than leather)

(ii) Market Diversification

↳ (i) Africa, Latin America, SIDS etc. → great potential for expansion

↳ (ii) ASEAN:- need for Bilateral Agreements due to India's ~~sign~~ refusal to sign RCEP.

(iii) Greater trade with Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1829)

Name of Candidate	Riya Saini		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1120816
Center	Online	Date	29/10/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The caste system refers to a relatively closed system of social stratification based on perceived notions of purity and pollution, assigned by birth.

Despite several constitutional and legal affirmative actions, the lower castes represent majority (5/6) in the Multi-Dimensionally Poor in India.

Caste System :- Driver of Poverty, inequality

(1) Caste-Based Occupation :-
→ strong demarcation. (↑ informalisation
eg Manual Scavenging → 70% as SC

(2) Ownership of Assets :-
→ land ownership dismal
(SC, ST maximum under small, marginal farmers (< 2 hectare)
→ Credit-worthiness low → low collateral
→ homelessness; dilution.

(3) Literacy :- 66% among SC (73% → average (India).
59% among ST

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Continued Discrimination :-
→ Ghettoization in urban area → slums
→ purity, pollution based notions.
→ crimes (crime against SC every 6 minutes (NCRB))

(5) Informal labour :- 95% SC, ST constitute informal labour workforce.
↳ Government recruitment low :-
SC → 11.5%
ST → 5%

(6) Low Per capita income :-
- Decline during Pandemic (84% SC, ST households reported decline (Oxfam)).

(7) Low Skilling → vocational training and GER in higher educational institutions.

India has passed several legislations like SC, ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act), National Scholarship Portal for vulnerable sections, Stand Up India for SC, ST → loans. for course-correction

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Recognising unpaid work of women is a necessary but challenging task. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

महिलाओं के अवैतनिक कार्य को मान्यता प्रदान करना एक अनिवार्य लेकिन चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विवेचना कीजिए।

IMF states that 67% of women's work in India is unpaid and unaccounted for.

According to ILO, women spend 5 hours doing domestic work while men spend only 30 minutes.

Recognising unpaid work of women:-
Necessity

Promises of wages for Domestic work by political parties in Tamil Nadu has revived debate.

(1) National Accounting :- Betterment of GDP calculation by taking into account important household work

(2) Gender justice :- greater autonomy
↳ Decision - Making power

(3) Reduction in Domestic Violence :-
→ greater sense of dignity, self-respect
→ courage to take a stand against violence.

(4) Targetting large section :-
almost - 50% of population.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Reducing Time Poverty:-
which is a hurdle for women's productivity

(6) Policy efficiency:-
evidence based targetting of women for welfare schemes

(7) Increase in GDP estimation
women's work accounting can increase GDP by 27% (IMF)

Challenges
- (a) Difficult to quantify work
- (b) Reinforcing traditional norms that women are only suited for house work
- (c) May increase 'Dual Burden'
- (d) Does not automatically increase decision-making (IMF)
- (e) Sensitivity of topic:- Most women do not consider caring a job.
- (f) May prevent labour force entry

Proper quantification and allotting due share to women will help India achieve SDG-5 and improve its Global Gender Gap Ranking.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The window to realise India's demographic potential is narrowing with time. Discuss in context of factors affecting the employability of Indian youth and their remedial measures. (150 words) 10

भारत की जनसांख्यिकीय क्षमता को दोहन करने का मौका समय के साथ सीमित होता जा रहा है। भारतीय युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों और उनके सुधारात्मक उपायों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog, India's demographic dividend will peak at 2041. India has a demographic potential ~~ref~~ reaping window from 2005 to 2050, thus requiring policy measures to improve employability (46% graduates employable → Skills India Report)

Factors affecting employability of Indian Youth

(1) Literacy level :-
- wide discrepancy.
- Female (65%) < Male (82%)
→ SC (66%), ST (59%) < average (73%)

(2) Low Social ~~Sector~~ Expenditure :-
Education → 4.4% of GDP
Health → 1.6% of GDP
Research → 0.62% of GDP

(3) Nature of Economy :-
~~Shift~~ Primary ✗ Manufacturing → Service
low potential of Manufacturing sector to absorb labour

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Higher Education → GER → 26%.
↳ Poor vocational training
↳ Skill gap. (poor industry-academia linkage)
↳ Obsolete curriculum.

(5) Gender inequality.
→ female labour participation rate low → (25%) [PLFS].
→ low enrollment in STEM.

(6) Vocational Training
↳ only 14%.

Remedial Measures
→ (1) Social sector expenditure
Health → 2.5% of GDP
Education → 6% of GDP.
→ (2) Industry Academia linkage like National Apprenticeship Programme
→ (3) Gender equality → POSH Act.
→ (4) Linking employers with employees (ASEEM)
→ (5) incentivise labour intensive industries. (MITI Aayog).

Measures like Skill India Mission, SHREYAS, ASEEM, Gramin Kaushalya Yojana are steps in right direction.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. (150 words) 10

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian population control measures are proven successful to a large extent as seen by the lowering of TFR to 2. (NFHS-5) → Stabilisation

However, only 3% sterilizations during the last decade were vasectomies, highlighting the gendered impact

Gendered impact of Population Control Measures : Need for rethink.

(1) Female led sterilization :-
- 38% of control measures (female led)
- apart from pills, IUD, condoms etc.
- female sterilization → negative impacts on health and is much riskier than male

(2) Woman Health :-
- Focus on increasing anaemia (57%)
- adolescent, sexual, reproductive health, menstrual concerns.

(3) Increased contraceptives :-
with lower side-effects (eg. Chhaya, Antara)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Empowerment of women

→ Need for greater decision-making power in family planning.

eg. Kerala → socio-economic status improvement → lowering TFR.

(5) Voluntary policy Measures

→ Forced policy measures of reducing family size at local levels (3rd tier) disproportionately affect women (eg. Haryana)

Way Forward

(1) Socio-economic status upgradation

(2) Targetting states with higher TFR (eg. UP, Bihar, Jharkhand)

(3) Onus of sterilization and contraception → shift to men through awareness generation about lower risks.

(4) Decentralization of family planning programme eg ICDS → Decentralization in Odisha → Maternal Health.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Indian healthcare system is mired by excessive brain drain of healthworkers. Discuss and suggest measures to address the phenomenon. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के हद से अधिक पलायन से ग्रसित है।विवेचना कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Lack of opportunities in India and better standard of living for healthcare workers abroad leads to brain drain to Chief countries, USA, European countries.

Brain drain results in lowering healthcare capacity, particularly at the primary healthcare level.

Reasons for Brain Drain

(1) Medical Education
→ Demand supply gap in colleges.
→ Expensive education and donation → unaffordable
(eg Migration to Ukraine for cheap degree)

(2) Welcoming Policies :-
Gin destination regions.
↳ easy VISA for practice/education.
→ greater number of seats in universities.

(3) Problems in Government Employment.
→ Seniority promotion basis (not merit based)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Reservation in All India Quota
(lesser opportunities for General class).

(2) Threats from Patients :-
→ unsafe working environment
(eg. Victimisation / threatening Doctors during COVID)

(3) Poor infrastructure :-
- Regional disparity
- lack of access to sanitary toilets etc

Result →
Doctor : Population :- 1:1450
(WHO → 1:1000)

Nurse : population → 1:600
(WHO : 1:600)

Way Forward
→ (1) Health infrastructure
→ Pradhan Mantri Swastya Suraksha Yojana.
→ (2) increase Medical college density and number of MBBS seats
→ (3) NMC to oversee prevention of profiteering / donation.
→ (4) legislations to protect threatening doctors by patient families.

Returning Health workforce is of utmost importance to achieve Objectives of "Alma Ata declaration": Health for All

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Though various women organisations have played a key role in promoting entrepreneurship among women, there continue to exist obstacles that impede women entrepreneurship. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि विभिन्न महिला संगठनों ने महिलाओं के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, तथापि महिला उद्यमिता के समक्ष अड़चने पैदा करने वाली बाधाएं भी विद्यमान हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

The Female Labour Participation Rate in India is dismal at 25% (PLFS-4).

Despite legislations like Companies Act providing reservation for minimum 1 woman in Board of companies, only 18% of women Board members are women.

Women Organisations : Promoting women entrepreneurship

(1) Policy formulation :- evidence and data collection to help Government

(2) Pressure groups :- to help bring policy measures for women employment

eg working women forum for POSH Act

(3) Skilling : making women self-reliant by capacity Building eg. SEWA

(4) Bridge between Government and women.

↳ SHG - Bank linkage → Credit disbursal.

↳ grievance redressal (sexual harassment at workplace)

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Obstacles to women Entrepreneurship

(1) **Patriarchy** :-
→ Dual Burden → 5 hours of Domestic work (ILO)
→ Gender Social Norms. (97% → hinder success)

(2) **Credit availability**
— lack of collaterals (eg. Only 14% lands under women name)

(3) **Skilling** :-
— lower literacy (65%, men → 82%)
→ New age skills (IoT, Digital literacy etc missing)

(4) **Employment** → Pink collarization
↳ Gender wage gap (34% → ILO)
↳ Sexual harassment at workplace

(5) **Women in Leadership Roles**
— Parliament → only 19% MPs.
— Judiciary → 11.5% in HC Judges

If women participation equals men, India's GDP will rise by 27% (IMF)

Enhanced employment of women is important to raise ranking on Global Gender Gap Index) → (Eco. opportunities → 143/146)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. (150 words) 10

भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog, the number of domestic workers in India is almost touching 5 million.
Hence, due to the highly informal and domestic nature of work, this sector hardly receives policy attention → 'invisible workforce'

Issues faced by Domestic workforce:-

(1) Availability of Data:-
- No dedicated portal for evidence based targetting of beneficiaries for welfare schemes.

(2) Job, Social insecurity
→ easy hiring firing
→ No pension / insurance
→ No Medical Benefits

(3) Working Conditions:-
→ difficult to enforce Minimum wages and Maximum hours of work
→ Maternity Benefit Act not enforced.

(4) Child labour:- Sociologists argue that domestic work employed by Middle class → child labour.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Informal work:-
→ No organisation into trade unions
→ low bargaining power.

(6) Disguised Unemployment:-
Family members helping the worker not paid extra.

Remedial Measures
→ (1) Data collection:- Act India Survey of Domestic workers.
→ (2) Social security
→ Implementation of Code on Social Security
→ Minimum Wages, Maternity Benefit Act
→ (3) Representation in Tripartite labour board
→ (4) Specific legislation → minimum hours of work, grievance redressal
→ (5) Automatic inclusion in welfare schemes like PMAY, Ujjwala Yojana, NFSA etc.

Protection of informal workers is the mandate of Welfare State and necessary to ensure social justice.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. It has been argued by some that raising the minimum age of marriage for females only addresses the symptoms rather than the underlying causes of gender related issues in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया गया है कि महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु बढ़ाने से भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दों के अंतर्निहित कारणों के बजाय केवल इसके कुछ संकेतकों का समाधान होगा। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to NFHS-5, 26.7% of girls aged 20-24 years were married off before 18 years of age.

Jaya Jaitly Panel recommended raising the minimum age of marriage for girls to 21 years by amending Prohibition of child Marriage Act.

Argument in favour of Raising Age:-

(1) Maternal Health:-
raising age → late pregnancy → lower MMR, IMR, anaemia

(2) Economic opportunities:-
- increase female labour force participation rate
→ utilize productive years of youth

(3) Gender parity:-
By equalling marriage age of women to that of Man (21 years).

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Educational opportunities
→ greater enrolment in higher education and vocational training

Raising Age Not addressing Major causes

(1) Poor enforcement :-
Despite Prohibition of child Marriage Act, 1/3rd child Brides in world → India.

(2) Patriarchy :- lower participation in labour force and educational opportunities

(3) Health Disparity
→ lack of access to ARSH,
→ maternal poverty etc

(4) Financial insecurity
Poverty → lower dowry at lower age → child Marriages

(5) Social Norms → Religious incentives for child marriage
↳ low inheritance to property (women)
↳ son Meta Preference)

Increasing ~~lowering~~ age alone cannot result in increased empowerment. UN Women, World Bank suggests increase in Human Resource capacity of Women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Given the socio-economic status of backward castes in India, caste based census is the need of the hour. Do you agree? (150 words) 10

भारत में पिछड़ी जातियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए जाति आधारित जनगणना समय की मांग है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

Backward ~~class~~ Castes in India (OBC) constitute 52% of the population (2nd Backward classes commission).

OBCs are overly represented in poverty figures (27% → extreme poverty) and some OBC elites have disproportionately benefited from affirmative action.

Need for caste-Based Census

(1) Updation of Data:-
last caste census data was released in 1931.

(2) Remove Errors:-
Many errors in naming, in previous census, classification of castes, as it is a complex task

(3) Policy Formulation:-
- Evidence based efficient targetting of Beneficiaries
→ Lower Exclusion errors.

(4) Redistribution of Benefits:-
Prevent hoarding by OBC elites.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Politicisation of issue - demand by a number of parties for caste census

Challenges in Caste - Census

(1) Strengthening caste :-
MN Srinivas warned about caste census further strengthening caste systems.

(2) Sensitivity :-
discontented castes may stage massive protests (eg. Mandal commission protests)

(3) Administrative Burden :-
→ cumbersome exercise
→ Resource diversion of Government

(4) Difficult to enumerate :-
→ Several thousand castes (>3000)
→ similar names, different contents.

(5) Demand for change in status
eg. Jats asking for OBC reservation

Solution to above problems is to implement the recommendations of Justice Rohini Commission (once submitted) to calm down discontent and redistribution among sub-categorised castes.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The college density in India is very low at 28.
With poor higher education expenditure, infrastructure and number of seats, massive brain drain of Indian students is causing threat to Indian exchequer. (current Account Deficit)

Private Sector participation in higher education

(1) Gross Enrolment Ratio → very low at 26%
(Target → 50% (2035))

(2) Infrastructure :-
Private sector will help in setting up
— incubation centres — Hinkering
— Multi-disciplinary universities labs.

(3) Social Sector expenditure
→ Need to increase expenditure to 6% of GDP [NEP, 2020]

(4) Greater investment.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Faculty → lowering teacher absenteeism

(6) Employability → greater industry-academia linkage
↳ enhanced apprenticeship opportunities.

(7) Remove Regional Disparity.
Bihar → college density → 7.
(Highest → 53)

Challenges
- (1) Exclusion:- may lower affordability for underprivileged sections
- (2) Commercialization of Education.
- (3) Regulation:- UGC and AICTE already under allegations of poor regulation.
- (4) May not address demand-supply shortfall (e.g. Singapore)
- (5) Bribing for accreditation.

While addressing challenges through HEI for regulation. 100% FDI (AR) in education sector will help increase GER in higher education and achieve SDG-4

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Eradication of hunger depends on the adequacy of policy intervention to curb the menace of hunger and starvation. In this context, discuss the concerns raised by recent reports on the hunger situation in India.

(250 words) 15

भूख का उन्मूलन वस्तुतः भूख और भुखमरी के संकट को रोकने के लिए नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों की पर्याप्तता पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भूख की स्थिति पर हालिया रिपोर्ट्स द्वारा उजागर की गई चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Global Hunger Index ranked India at 107 out of 122 countries → serious category of hunger

This is despite the fact that India runs the largest subsidized food grain distribution programme in the world (PDS)

Policy Intervention for Hunger, Starvation

(1) NFSA
- right to food
- 67% population
→ geo-tagging trucks

(2) POSHAN Abhiyan

(3) MGNREGA
(increased wages

(4) PM POSHAN
(Mid-Day Meal Scheme)

(5) Biofortification
(PDS)

(6) ICDS

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns raised by Reports

(1) Nutritional Insecurity
- (a) Malnutrition (14%)
- (b) Stunting (35%)
- (c) Wasting (19%)

(2) Child Mortality
- → high (under 5 child Mortality) due to nutritional and food deficiency

(4) Gendered impact.
- → 1/3rd women → Low BMI
- → 57% women anaemic (15-49 year)

(5) External factors
- → Covid-19.
- → climate change
- → geopolitical tensions → rise in food prices.

Challenges in Reducing Poverty / Hunger

(1) Exclusion Error.
- → Migrants' ration card portability issues
- → 40% deserving beneficiaries not in list (Economic survey).
- → Need for SECC data updation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Accidents of Birth
→ SC, ST, women, PwD, elderly more vulnerable.

(3) ~~Poverty~~
(3) Poverty :- nutritional food → $4.4
absolute poverty limit → $1.9

(4) Wastage :- 40% lost in post-harvest
↳ FCI godowns overflowing.

(5) Lifestyle :-
preference changing to fast food and expensive calories (Abhijit Banerjee)

Way Forward
(1) Decentralized PDS
→ Maternal, child nutrition and hunger
→ eg. Odisha.
(2) Technology :- PDS + ePOS
↳ geo-tagging to reduce diversion
(3) Universalization / updation of PDS.
(4) Implementation of One Nation One Ration Card.

Addressing Hunger is utmost important for "Right to Life" and SDG-1.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Regionalism in India is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, at once geo-cultural, politico-economic and, above all, psychological. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद एक बहु-आयामी, साथ-साथ भू-सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक-आर्थिक और सबसे बढ़कर मनोवैज्ञानिक, परिघटना है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Regionalism is an expression of common sense of identity / interests by people living / belonging to a specific geographical area, having a common unique language, history, culture etc

Types
- Son-of soil theory
- State Autonomy demand
- Inter-state
- Intra state
- supra-state

Reasons for Regionalism in India

(1) Geographical :-
→ people living in some geographical regions have similar lived experience, similar economic opportunities and history.

→ eg. North-East secessionism demand :- low infrastructural development and geographical isolation from mainstream

(2) Dispute over Belgaum → Karnataka v/s Maharashtra.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Cultural

(a) Language :- linguistic identity strengthens sense of belongingness and oneness

eg Reorganisation of states on linguistic basis.

(b) Caste - accentuates linguism to enhance regionalism

eg Anti-Brahmin Movement turned into Dravida Nadu Movement.

(c) Religion :- alongwith other economic cultural factors

eg Demand for Azad Kashmir, Khalistan.

(d) Tribal identity : eg Bodos v/s Bengali Muslims

(3) Political :-

discontentment among masses is fuelled by political parties for vote bank politics.

eg → partition of Andhra Pradesh to form Telangana (TRS)

→ Dravida Nadu Movement (DMK).

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Administrative
→ poor governance, high level corruption and step motherly treatment
→ Relative Deprivation
eg Demand for Uttarachal

(5) Economic
→ Regional Disparity in development fuels discontent
→ lower employment opportunities
→ resource curse in Central India
eg North-East insurgency.

(6) Psychological
→ perceived history
→ common identity → antagonism towards "others".
eg Manipur secessionists demanded autonomy by stating Manipur was never historically part of Indian Mainland

Regionalism is not necessarily a threat to National Unity. Best way to tackle Regionalism is reduced regional disparity in development and incentive for industrialisation in backward region.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. By adopting a variation of Western secularism, we invited a condition that gradually weakened the process of secularization in India. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**

पश्चिमी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की विविधता को अपनाकर हमने एक ऐसी स्थिति को आमंत्रित किया, जिसने भारत में धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण की प्रक्रिया को क्रमशः दुर्बल कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Secularism is the withdrawal of religion from State (political sphere)

Secularisation refers to gradual withdrawal of Religious influence from social, economic and political spheres. Replacement of religious thought by Reason and non-religious thought.

Indian secularism is based upon equal respect for all religions and tolerance.

Recent events have resulted in critics arguing that Indian secularism is moving towards Western secularism, i.e. strict separation of Religion from State and even antagonism to religious symbols in public life

Basic Structure

Secularism

intra religious equality

Preamble (42nd constitutional Amendment)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indian Secularism weakening Secularisation

(1) Communal violence :-
rising lynching, mob violence, beheading, stone-pelting
eg Delhi Riots (Anti-CAA protests)

(2) Antagonism :-
→ Rising suspicion among members of different communities.
→ Ghettoization of religious minorities
→ calling for religious Jihad / Dharma Sansads.

(3) Politicization :-
Increasing polarization by inflammatory speeches given by politicians for vote Bank.

(4) Criticism to Judicial Interpretation :-
Reforms brought by Judiciary in religions through "Doctrine of Essentiality" is criticized for undue interference in religion.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(n) Majoritarianism :-
Attempts to reduce the religious diversity under the sea of Majority culture

However, proponents of Indian secularism refuse the allegation of moving towards western secularism.

(1) Western states are more concerned with protecting individual liberties rather than community rights.

(2) Western secularism only concerns itself with inter-religious equality while India focuses both on inter and intra religious equality

(3) India is a multi-religious state and pluralism is in the civilizational ethos.

Secularism in India is based on the philosophy of "sarva Dharma Sambhava" Attempts should be made to eradicate all factors causing harm to civilizational ethos of pluralism and secularism in India

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

90% of the workforce in India is in the informal / unorganised sector with poor social security.

Code on Social Security aims to bring into its ambit majority of unorganised sector workers to ensure social justice.

Universal Social Protection
- Minimum wage
- Working Conditions
- Maternity Benefit
- Health insurance
- Partial wages on disablement
- Pension
- Medical checkup

Mandate → DPSP → Article 39, 42

Universal Social Protection: Individual Resilience

(1) Safety Net :-
- Removal of Absolute Poverty (16% → UNDP)
→ Lower distress / indebtness in old age / sickness / disablement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Protection to vulnerable section :-

→ particularly, unorganised workers with no organisational capacity/ bargaining power

→ migrants, SC, ST, women, PWD.

(3) Social Justice

→ Right to adequate means of livelihood

→ prevention of exploitation of labour

(4) Inter-generational welfare

→ higher expenditure on education, health, nutrition of children, family members.

Resilience of Economy

(1) Gender empowerment :-

→ Female labour participation rate increase

→ potential GDP increase by 27% (IMF)

(2) Productivity :-

→ access to insurance, health benefits increase productivity of labour force

Demographic dividend

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) International example
→ Noble Prize economists suggest that Minimum wages increase profitability of company.

(4) Lower disillusionment of youth.

(5) Investment
increase rise → savings → investment.

Challenges
→ (1) Fiscal Deficit of the Government
→ (2) Lack of Data :- a manifide collection of informal workers data lacking
→ (3) Reduction in Ease of Doing Business [increase in Burden for companies]
→ (4) Heterogenous categories of workforce
→ (5) Poor enforcement :- eg Equal Remuneration Act → gender wage gap persists

National Database for Unorganised Workers, e-Shram Portal and Code on Social Security are steps in right direction.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to increasing inter-connectedness, integration and inter-dependence between economies and societies so that event occurring at one place affects all other places in the world.

Impact of globalisation (since 1991 reforms) has been a ~~double~~ mixed bag for the tribal population in India.

Negative impact of globalisation

(1) Development-induced Displacement :-
42% of all displaced by development projects → tribals (ST)
→ Walter Fernandez

(2) Alienation of Rights :-
Reduced access to forests, community resources and traditional landscapes

(3) Forced labour :-
Forced to shift from primitive cultivation to forced / Bonded labour or agricultural labour in small landholdings

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Homogenisation :-
threats to distinct tribal identity culture, tradition
eg Tradition of worshipping sacred groves on a decline

(5) Loss of language and Traditional wisdom
eg Bo language almost on verge of extinction (Andaman)

(6) Environment Degradation → loss of traditional habitat
↳ Deforestation
↳ Resource exploitation (Mining).
↳ animal-human conflict.

(7) Marginalisation :- Tribal handicrafts no competition to mass-based cheap products in globalised world

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Positive Impact of Globalisation

(1) Preservation of culture:-
Digitisation and repository of language, culture etc to prevent extinction
eg Traditional knowledge Digital Library.

(2) Enhanced Market Destination:-
Greater avenues for spread of tribal handicrafts, MFPs etc.
eg TRIFED → marketing

(3) Glocalisation:-
Mixing of pop culture with tribal
eg Many traditional songs remixed with pop culture

(4) Assertion:- Rising tribal identity assertion due to onslaught of globalisation.

(5) Social Mobility:- Avenues for education, employment, health and connection with mainstream (eg Meena, Bhil, Santhal)

Tribal Panchsheel principles along with Forest Rights Act, PESA can be utilized to prevent negative aspects of globalisation.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Feminisation of old age refers to increasing number of females among the senior citizens (> 60 years) due to multiple factors, majorly, increasing greater life expectancy of females.

Male → 69.5 years } life expectancy
Female → 72.0 years

The Sex Ratio of elderly population in India is above 1000, highlighting feminisation of old age.

Issues with feminisation of old Age

(1) Economic
→ lower employability (silver economy)
→ Low awareness about financial planning and investment.
→ Dependent on children/relative for economic assistance.
→ Low pension and insurance coverage
→ Low collateral accumulation by old age women

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Social:-

→ Reduced perception of self-worth.

→ Higher Alienation and mental illnesses, depression, alzheimer. (UN Report)

→ disinheritance from property

→ Discrimination against old-aged widows.

(3) Health.

→ High Burden of chronic diseases (70% → Diabetes, hypertension etc)

→ Special needs of elderly women - osteoporosis, alzheimers (WHO)

→ Low geriatric healthcare facilities in rural India (70% of old women → rural)

→ Low health insurance penetration.

(4) Newage → Digital literacy

↳ Low awareness about policies - exclusion (eg. national social Assistance)

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Don't write anything this margin (area meant for examiner)

Measures taken by Government

(1) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana :- assisted living devices supplied to old age people by ALIMCO.

(2) Pradhan Mantri Vya ya Vandana Yojana → Pension after retirement

(3) Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana → financial security + health insurance

(4) POSHA Abhiyan for elderly

(5) SACRED → employment opportunity (Silver Economy)

(6) DBT to widowed, old age women (COVID)

(7) Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme

(8) National social Assistance Programme

(9) Legislative :- Maintenance of parent and Senior citizens welfare Act

Above measures will help achieve DPSP + Article 41 :- Assistance, right to assistance and work in case of old age and help achieve social justice.

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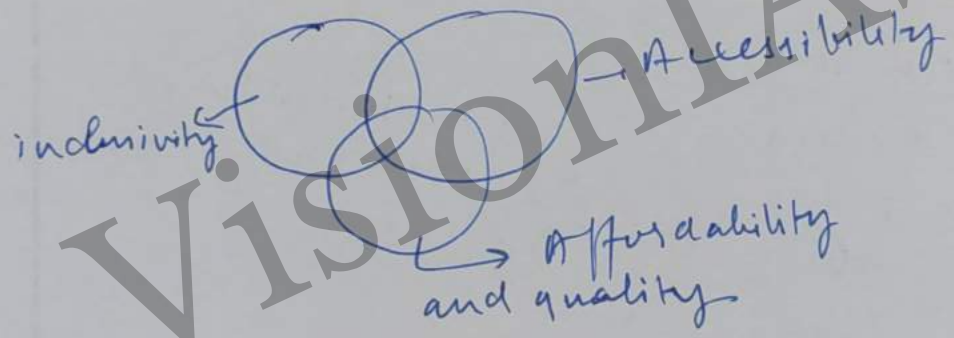
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Strengthening the system of government-run schools is a prerequisite in ensuring social empowerment and inclusive development in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण और समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी विद्यालयों की व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना एक अनिवार्य शर्त है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India has more than 10 lakh government run schools which is 70% of the total schools in the country.

Government schools help in achieving the targets of free and compulsary education laid down by Right to Education Act, 2009.



[SDG-4]

Strengthening government schools for social empowerment and inclusive development

(1) Accessibility :-
- >10 lakh schools
- reduced regional disparity.
- Eg Eklavya Model Schools in tribal districts

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Affordability:-
→ free education alongwith free uniforms, textbooks.

(3) Inclusivity
→ ~~women~~ girl-specific → Kasturba Gandhi Balika Bhavan

→ SC, ST, OBC → Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya.

→ Tribal Youth → Eklavya Model Schools.

(4) Quality
regulation for maintaining standards set by regulating bodies along lines of RTE Act.

(5) Other provisions
→ Mid-Day Meal Scheme for greater attendence.

→ Greater infrastructural development through Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges / Fault-lines in Government schools

(1) RTE compliance → only 8% schools completely RTE compliant.

(2) Infrastructural deficiency in Digital education 42%.
↳ WASH facilities 15%.

(3) Teaching :- poor pedagogical framework
↳ Absenteeism of teachers.
↳ low pupil: Teacher ratio

(4) Disparity in GER : among vulnerable sections

(5) Poor Outcomes :-
ASER → only 30% of class 3 students can read class 2 material

Way Forward

→ penalty upon non-compliance of with RTE norms
→ Improved Pedagogical framework, Play-Based learning
→ Social Education expenditure → 6% of GDP (NEP, 2020)

National Education Policy must be implemented at war footing.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though unity in diversity has been a mainstay of India as a nation, there exist certain threats in this regard. Discuss. Also, bring out the relevance of civil society in sustaining the diversity of India. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि विविधता में एकता, एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत की आधारशिला रही है, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ खतरे भी विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की विविधता को बनाए रखने में नागरिक समाज की प्रासंगिकता को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Unity in Diversity" is a part of India's civilizational ethos alongwith pluralism and tolerance.

Several religions, linguistic regions, cultures have co-existed since centuries making it the perfect exemplification of "Salad-Bowl theory"

Unity in Diversity as Mainstay

(i) Constitutional Provisions.
- Article 19.
- Single citizenship
- Respect to diversities, distinct languages, scripts, cultures (Article 29)
- Fundamental Duty

(2) Religious pluralism
Indian secularism based on "Sarva Dharma Sambhava".

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Governance, role of State :—
→ uniform legal system
→ All India Service
→ Constitution as supreme law of land for all

(4) Economic Integration :
- One Nation One Tax → GST
→ eNAM
→ Article 301 (freedom of trade, commerce intercourse)

(5) Linguistic reorganisation of States
→ recognising identities based on diversity of languages.
→ ~~Article~~ 8th Schedule → 22 languages

(6) Pilgrimage, tourism etc

(7) Policies like Ek Bharat Shresta Bharat, Swadesh Darshan

Threats to Unity in Diversity

(1) Intolerance.
→ Antagonism between communities.
→ protests based upon casteism, linguism, regionalism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ rising Majoritarianism
→ communal incidents.

(2) Homogenisation
→ onslaught of globalisation
→ implementation of UCC.
→ Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains under Hinduism.

(3) Regionalism: loyalty towards own region and hatred towards other
→ breeds son of soil mentality.

(4) Politicization: politicians fuelling discontent and dividing society for vote bank.

Civil Society's role in sustaining Diversity

(1) Awareness; ~~sentiniti~~ sensitisation of public through plays, songs, advertisements etc

(2) Bring divisive politics / speeches by politicians to ECI's notice.

(3) Media: can be used to unite people

(4) Protection of rights of minority.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In light of the recently released national multi dimensional poverty index (MPI) by India, assess the country's performance on eradicating multi dimensional poverty. **(250 words) 15**

भारत द्वारा हाल ही में जारी राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक (MPI) के आलोक में, बहुआयामी गरीबी उन्मूलन पर देश के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

NITI Aayog has released the National Multidimensional poverty Index along lines of UNDP and OPHI's MPI.

3 Broad Dimensions
- Health → Nutrition, Maternal health etc
- Education :- years of school, attendance etc.
- Standard of living :- cooking fuel, bank account, housing facilities etc

MPI (National) has 12 dimensions and is aimed at treating poverty as a multi-dimensional issue.

Findings

(1) 25% of total population is Multi-dimensionally poor

(2) Bihar, Jharkhand, UP among poorest states (Bihar → 50% → MPI).

(3) Kerala, Sikkim etc least Multi-dimensionally poor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Improvements in terms of availability of cooking fuel, banking service, Nutrition, household etc.

Assessment of India's performance in eradicating Poverty

Positives:-

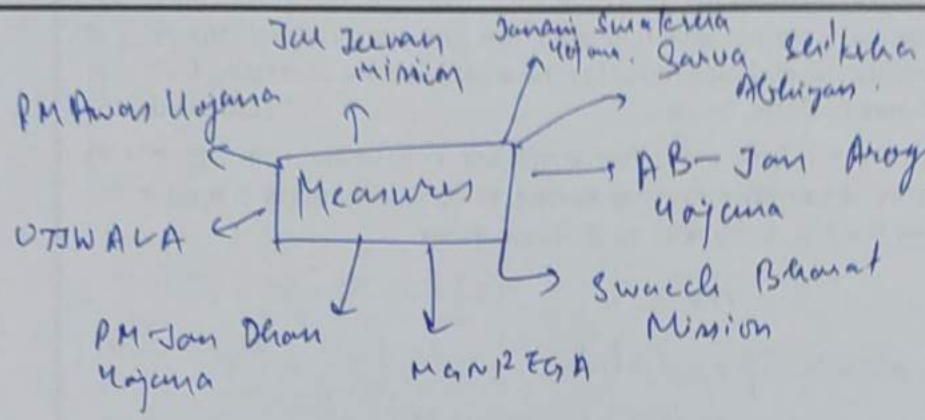
(1) According to UNDP's MPI, India lifted 415 million out of poverty between (2005-06) to (2020-21)

(2) Largest number of people lifted out of poverty by any country, (greatest contribution in global poverty removal)

(3) IMF and WB :- reduction of extreme poverty despite COVID-19 pandemic due to measures like Pradhan Mantri Garib kalyan Anna Yojana

(4) others :- water (53% → tap water)
↳ Sanitation (100% ODF)
↳ nutrition (wasting down to 19% (from 21%))
↳ MMR down to 113. (from 130)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Drawbacks

(1) India still home to largest number of multi-dimensionally poor (UNDP)

(2) Low tax / GDP → poor fiscal capacity prevents redistribution.

(3) Beneficiary exclusion :- eg. around 40% not included in ~~MGA~~ NFSA (Economic Survey).

(4) Pandemic and geopolitical instability may reverse gains (40% of population under threat of falling back to poverty line).

Universal Basic Income and labour intensive growth alongside rights based approach can help eradicate poverty

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

India is witnessing rapid urbanisation with urban population predicted to rise to 50% by 2050 (UN habitat)

Sociologist [G.S. Ghurye] called urban centres "cradles of civilization" with the hope that cities will emerge as the perfect melting pots of different religions, cultures, castes etc.

However, there are signs of cities reproducing social and cultural inequalities :-

(1) [Religious segregation] :-
→ Ghettoization of religious minorities
→ Rising antagonism and intolerance
→ compartmentalisation
→ Ashish Nandy :- "Superiority complex of religions."

(2) [Caste] →
caste based occupations
(70% Manual scavengers → Dalits)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ caste is still strong in private sphere (Harold Gould)

→ endogamy, caste-based identity assertion still remains strong (eg. Diamond Sara)

(3) Gender Inequality

→ "Mistaken Modernity" (Yogendra Singh)
↳ women are allowed to work but poor participation in decision making

→ Crimes against women on rise

→ lower female participation in labour force in urban areas.

(4) Class inequalities

→ stark contrast → slums rising
↳ ~50% of Mumbai's population → slums)

→ Uncertainty Index :- high due to polarization in cities.

→ high incidence of white collar crimes

(5) Exclusion

↳ 'cities' public spaces → low accessibility for PWD and senior citizens.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Fault lines for future conflicts:

(1) Communal violence :- due to rising mistrust and intolerance manifested in form of violence, riots, targeted murders
eg Delhi Riots, 2019.

(2) Son-of soil :- anti-migrant sentiments hampering fraternity and national unity
eg Haryana reserving 75% of employment for locals

(3) Crimes :- exponential rise of crimes against women, ~~tough~~ white collar crimes, stealing, murders, drug abuse etc.

(4) Crimes against Marginalised :-
eg Crime against member of SC every 6 minutes.

Urban Planning must take into consideration the socio-cultural faultlines emerging in urban areas. Greater equality and accessibility to the disadvantaged sections is the need of the hour.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1832)

Name of Candidate	Riya Saini		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1120816
Center	Online	Date	29/11/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

VisionIAS

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the vulnerability of India's critical infrastructure to cyber attacks, discuss the various steps taken by the government to boost cyber security. **(150 words) 10**

साइबर हमलों के प्रति भारत के महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) की सुभेद्यता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, साइबर सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Critical Information Infrastructure refers to a system of computers/computer networks which if attacked/disrupted will have a debilitating impact on the economy, society, public health, safety etc.

- Power grids
- Highways
- communication systems
- ATC
- Nuclear reactors etc.

Vulnerability of Critical Infrastructure to cyber attacks

(1) Import Dependence :-
→ Most of the telecommunication equipment is imported.
→ cyber threats may be incorporated at initial design into ICT.

(2) Low R&D expenditure :-
→ expenditure on cyber security is only about 0.2% of GDP (target = 1% of GDP)

(3) Low skilled workforce :-
Gap of about 5 lakh skilled professionals trained in cyber security

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(d) Emerging Technology → helps in phishing, cyber espionage, Denial of service, Man in the Middle attacks.

(ii) Hostile Nations : and non-state actors
→ greater vulnerability to cyber espionage / terrorism
eg Shadow pad → Mumbai Power outage
(Chinese Malware)

Steps taken by the Government

~~(1) National Centre for Protection of~~
(1) National critical Information Infrastructure Protection centre
(2) Safety audits and cyber security Mock drills
(3) Co-ordination → CERT-In (Nodal)
↳ Sectoral CERT-In
↳ TCA
↳ National cyber co-ordination centre
(4) National Cyber Security Strategy, 2020
↳ skilling → Hatch warfare
↳ protecting supply chains, digital ecosystem from cyber threats

Inter-agency co-ordination is needed to prevent cyber attacks on Critical Infrastructure as India is the 3rd most vulnerable to cyber attacks (Global Risk Index)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the role that space technology can play in strengthening India's border security. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Various Committees like the Madhukar Gupta Committee have recommended harnessing space technology for Border security to overcome difficulties due to highly porous nature of Border.

Role of Space Technology in Border Security

(1) Difficult Terrain:-
→ Border Guarding Forces enable to man high altitudes, rivers, marshes etc
→ Satellite images, radars can help in security

(2) Infiltration
→ Reduce infiltration by using UAVs and provide real-time information

(3) Monitor Border Infrastructure
→ to assess progress made in construction.
→ to assess increasing infrastructural development on other side of Border
eg China building bridges on Pangong TSO.

(4) Communication
→ and intelligence sharing will become easier by using satellite communication

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Preventing Space warfare

→ 4th and the emerging form of warfare.
→ India's capability to thwart space attacks.

(6) Real-time Monitoring

→ Reduce the time lag of information dissemination at crucial ground zero.

(7) Optimise Manpower

→ Reduction in requirement of manpower needed to guard the Borders

However, the Border Infrastructure is still lacking and progressing at a slow pace.
To harness Space Technology, skilling of work force and greater investment in R&D is required.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges associated with inclusion of women in armed forces, particularly in combat roles in India. How can these challenges be addressed? **(150 words) 10**

सशस्त्र बलों, विशेष रूप से भारत में युद्धक भूमिकाओं में महिलाओं को शामिल करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

The Supreme Court allowed entry of women in the Permanent Commission Services and taking up of command roles (Babita Puniya v/s Ministry of Defence)

Importance
- (1) Social justice and equality of opportunity (A.14)
- (2) Empowerment of women
- (3) Added capability (e.g. Israel forces)

Challenges of inclusion of women in Armed Combat Roles

(1) Physical capability :-
Women tend to be physiologically weaker than men.
The capability or combat readiness must not be compromised with.

(2) Lower Acceptance :-
→ Lower acceptance among the average soldiers for women as their bosses
→ May lower morale.

(3) Administrative cost
→ increase in infrastructure, code of conduct for soldiers and disciplinary measures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) War-time

→ Women may be taken prisoners of war and tortured / raped → loss of dignity

(5) Dual Burden

→ Women face additional familial burden which may impact their availability for "hard area postings"

Way Forward

→ (1) Infrastructure for women soldiers and officers

→ (2) Equality of opportunity on basis of merit and equal pay, pension etc

→ (3) Code of conduct for soldiers

→ (4) Gender Sensitivity training for all military personnel for change in mindset.

Entry of women in the Armed Forces has ushered a new era for India's military capability as it enters 75th year of Independence

Countries like Israel, provide a great example of inclusion of women in the armed forces

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by hybrid warfare? Discuss India's preparedness in this context. (150 words) 10

हाइब्रिड वारफेयर से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत की तैयारियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Hybrid warfare refers to the usage of 2/more dimensions of warfare simultaneously to enhance offensive.

It involves usage of unconventional warfare methods along with conventional

Examples
- → Cyber warfare
- → Misinformation campaigns
- → Border Migrant Warfare (eg. Belgium)

India's Preparedness for hybrid warfare

(1) Integrated Theatre Command:-
Increased synergy and capability of the armed forces to deal with multiple dimensions of warfare
eg space, cyber attacks.

(2) Increasing indigenisation:-
Reduction of import to 36% thus enhancing self-reliance.

(3) Expenditure on Military:-
→ India is one of the top 5 military spenders thus highlighting importance on dealing with emerging threats.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Cyber warfare capabilities

→ CERT-In

→ 6th Theatre Command dealing with cyber attacks

→ National cyber co-ordination centre

(5) Harnessing Technology

→ DRDO, HAL continuously increasing capabilities by testing hypersonic missiles, Ballistic missiles etc

→ partnering with PPP like iDEX to deal with emerging challenges.

Shortfalls

→ No strategy (comprehensive) to deal with Biological warfare

→ shortage of skilled professionals

→ critical Information Infrastructure at risk (eg - Shandongpad → Mumbai power outage)

→ Ad-hoc approach to emerging threats (eg. Misinformation campaigns)

Global consensus and treaties to deal with hybrid warfare are needed along with increasing the R&D expenditure.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the rationale behind delegating policing powers to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in border states. Highlight the issues arising from it. **(150 words) 10**

सीमावर्ती राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (CAPFs) को पुलिस अधिकार सौंपने के पीछे निहित तर्क पर चर्चा कीजिए। इससे उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, the jurisdiction of BSF was extended to 50 km along all Border states of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
Sashastra Seema Bal has similar powers along Indo-Nepal Border.

Rationale behind Policing Powers to CAPF

(1) Limitation of Police Forces
→ Poor modernization initiatives,
→ lack of state-of-the-art equipment
→ Low training for Border-specific challenges.

(2) Increasing Threats :-
→ ceasefire violations, increased infiltration and narcotics trade, arms smuggling.

(3) Changing Demography :-
MHA Reports suggest increasing radicalization of population near Border areas and mushrooming of Madrassas.

(4) Difficult Terrain, porous Borders :-
requires delegation of Powers to guard Borders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues associated

(1) Against Federal structure
→ Police ⇒ State Subject in 7th schedule

(2) Tussle :- between CAPF and local police leading to ineffective policing

(3) Low accountability :-
of CAPF and poor grievance redressal channels

(4) Human Rights Violations :-
Central Armed Police Forces are often accused of violations leading to alienation of locals.

(5) Overburdening of ~~local~~ CAPF

Proper delegation of rules and responsibilities and clear cut division between police and CAPF to avoid tussle is required.

Further, CAPF should hand over the arrested to local police with "least possible delay"

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Discuss the factors that have helped sustain Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. What steps has the government taken in recent times to counter LWE? **(150 words) 10**

उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) को बनाए रखने में सहायता की है। LWE से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

India has witnessed a 77% decline in violence and 84% decline in civilian deaths attributed to Left Wing Extremism.

However, recent "Bastar Massacre" proves that LWE is still sustained.

Factors leading to continuance

(1) Land related :-
- → arbitrary evictions
- → transfer of tribal land to non-tribal groups.
- → Government acquisition for "public purposes"
- → Non-rationalisation of traditional land rights

(2) Displacement :-
- → Development induced displaced
- → 70% of displaced not resettled under LARR Act.

(3) Governance :-
- → Poor decentralisation even in 5th schedule areas.
- → poor implementation of FRA.
- → Bureaucratic - mafia - politician nexus.
- → Alienation due to poor grievance redressal

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Insurgency :- External help for insurgents (Pakistan, China)
↳ Destruction of infrastructure

(5) Socio-Economic Indicators :
→ low literacy (~59%)
→ High MMR, IMR, (esp. Keonjhar)
→ lowest per capita income

Steps taken by Government

(1) **Security** → CAPF deployment
↳ CPI (Maoist) banned + UAPA
↳ Indian Reserve Battalion
↳ Multi-Agency centre (co-ordination)
↳ Modernization of Police forces.

(2) **Rights** → Devolving rights through decentralization ↳ Nat. capacity Building Programme
↳ LARR Act, PESA, FRA

(3) **Socio-Economic Development**
(1) Aspirational District Programme
(2) Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana.
(3) Eklavya Residential Model Schools
(4) District Mineral Foundation.

"SAMADHAN" by Ministry of Home Affairs is a multi-dimensional solution to persisting LWE problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Provide an account of the statutory and institutional framework for preventing money laundering in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग की रोकथाम के लिए वैधानिक और संस्थागत ढांचे का विवरण दीजिए।

Money laundering refers to the concealment of illegal origins of proceeds of crimes by integrating them into formal financial systems like foreign Banks or legitimate Businesses

Placement ⇒ Layering ⇒ Integration

Statutory provisions to deal with Money laundering

(1) Prevention of Money Laundering Act

(2) Foreign Exchange Management Act:- For NGOs, charities receiving foreign exchange

(3) Foreign contribution Regulation Act

(4) Narcotics Drugs and psychotropic substances Act → to break nexus.

(5) Benami Transcation Prohibition Act

Institutional Measures

(1) Enforcement Directorate:- powers under PMLA, FEMA.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Financial Intelligence Unit - India (FIU-Ind)

(iii) RBI, SEBI > guidelines for Banking institutions e.g. KYC norms.

(iv) Narcotics Control Bureau (nexus between laundering and narcotics trade)

International

(i) Financial Action Task Force (against Money Laundering and Terror Financing)

(ii) United Nations Global Programme on Money Laundering.

(iii) Tax Information Exchange Agreements between India and other Nations.

Money laundering is a grave threat to the economy (3-5% loss of GDP), discourages foreign investment, encourages terrorist activities.

Measures need to address emerging technologies used for Money Laundering (Cryptocurrency, Darkweb etc)

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlight the critical role that the National Security Guard (NSG) plays in ensuring internal security of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (NSG) की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

National security Guard (NSG) is a deputational central Government Agency which was first proposed to deal with counter-terrorism operations.

Critical Role in internal security

(1) Counter-Terrorism.
- Primary role of NSG is to prevent terrorism and insurgency that threatens sovereignty, integrity of India

eg 26/11 attacks, attacks on Akshardham

(2) Anti-Hijacking.
→ especially trained in negotiations involved in counter-hijacking operations

eg IC-814 hijack

(3) VVIP Security
→ give security to the Prime Ministers, Presidents, Vice-Presidents as well as former posts holders to foil curb assassination attempts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Bomb - Disposal :-

→ trained in disposing bomb and maintain a repository of Bomb Centres.

(5) Training

→ provide training to local police forces and conduct joint exercises with Armed forces for interoperability.

(6) Protection of critical Infrastructure

→ like industrial installations, ports, highways, nuclear reactors to reduce vulnerability to attacks.

The NSG has proven competent in a number of terrorist attacks like the Parliament attack and has foiled several attack bids.

It is imperative to train the NSG against the emerging threats and enhance intelligence gathering capability.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Do you agree with the view that India needs to establish a dedicated Space Force to address its military needs? (150 words) 10
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत को अपनी सैन्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक समर्पित अंतरिक्ष बल स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Space warfare is the emerging and the 4th dimension of warfare. It is important to secure the space against attacks on satellites, communication networks and other space assets.

Need for India to establish Space Force

(1) Specialised warfare.

→ Space warfare is different from wars over conventional spaces for which the personnel are trained

→ It will require greater technological capability and special training.

(2) Threats and Polarization

→ Talks about space warfare started with Russia test-firing Anti-Satellite weapons (ASAT)

(3) Importance of space

→ to preserve space assets

→ Satellites, communication networks, internet services, meteorological facilities can be destroyed.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Credible Minimum Deterrance

→ Same principle as in case of building a nuclear deterrance.

(5) Space Force can also be used to enhance India's R&D in other ancillary spheres like navigation system, weather prediction etc.

Against separate space Force

(1) Party to Arms Race → against principles of Disarmament

(2) Diversion of funds :- from conventional military needs which is facing hostile neighbours

(3) Increasing expenditure :- India already among top-5 Defence spenders.

(4) Technological limitations :- as compared to USA, China, Russia.

(5) Space Militarisation :- destruction of assets, debris accumulation (Kepler's effect)

India has already tested Shakti (ASAT). However, efforts should be made to prevent militarisation of space along lines of Outer Space Treaty.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss how cryptocurrencies can become a tool of money laundering in India. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in this regard.

(150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में क्रिप्टोकरेंसी मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग का एक उपकरण कैसे बन सकता है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Several conferences like "No Money for Terror" and "Counter-Terrorism Conference" have pointed to the use of crypto currency for Money Laundering.

Crypto currency for Money Laundering

(1) Anonymity :- decentralised ledger with guaranteed anonymity prevents Government agencies to track.

(2) Low Traceability :-
→ transactional networks are spread wide across the globe which makes traceability of transactions difficult

(3) No global Framework :-
No consensus on laws regulating cryptocurrency. Thus, global legal loopholes can be utilised

(4) Dark web :- and convergence with other technology (Block-chain) increases complexity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Increasing credibility of crypto

→ some small countries (safe havens) declaring cryptocurrency as legal tenders

eg El Sal vador

→ Increase in number of investments (mass hysteria)

Steps taken by government

(1) Advisory by RBI to prevent financial institutions and companies from trading in crypto currency.

(2) Cryptocurrency and Regulation of official Digital Currency Bill → proposes to ban crypto.

(3) Central Bank Digital currency to curtail mass hysteria

(4) 30% taxation on crypto currency assets and 1% TDS to prevent money laundering

(5) Banks and companies to disclose crypto transactions (IT Act)

Various tools like Artificial Intelligence and Block-chain can be used to prevent Money Laundering.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Radicalisation of youth by extremist organisations poses a serious security risk to India. Discuss. Also, suggest measures for de-radicalisation.

(250 words) 15

चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा युवाओं का कट्टरपंथीकरण भारत के समक्ष सुरक्षा संबधी एक गंभीर जोखिम प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कट्टरपंथ को समाप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Radicalisation involves brain-washing or inculcating extremist thoughts into the minds of young adults / children which makes them more likely to commit violent or illegal crimes.

Extremist organisations are using innovative methods of ideology propagation to radicalise and recruit youth.

Radicalisation of youth: Risk to India

(1) Enhanced recruitment:-

→ Many young adults are across borders to be recruited for fidayeen attacks. (eg) ISIS's recruitment of Kurdistan

→ Many work as Underground workers to provide logistical assistance to militants (eg) Tak during Burhan Wani's encounter)

(2) Social Media

→ Social Media has made ideology propagation and propaganda spread easier

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Social Media platforms used to recruit, train, mobilise youth

eg. Al Qaeda's Beheading videos

(3) Threat to security

Threat to sovereignty, unity and security of India as the youth are more charged up for suicide attacks.

eg. Ajmal Kasab → 26/11 attacks

(4) Destabilization of society

→ Youth are the pillars of society

→ Radicalisation of youth will further lead to alienation of masses.

(5) Erosion of Rule of law

Measures for De-radicalisation

(1) Employment opportunities :-

→ will lead to reduction in relative deprivation and poverty.

→ prevent breeding terrorist ideologies.

(2) Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation

→ to provide financial assistance and vocational training → integration with the mainstream

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Counter-propaganda

→ Awareness among children in schools, colleges, universities. (eg. Desh Bhakti curriculum Delhi)

→ News channels :-
eg). Video of Majid khan's mother to invite back recruits (J & K)

→ Police cells on social media to keep an eye on radicalising content

(4) Community Policing

→ sense of civic consciousness
eg. Friends of Police → Tamil Nadu.

(5) Socio-Economic Development

→ higher gross enrolment ratio
→ vocational training

(6) Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

→ especially in Border areas to reduce alienation

Further, programmes like "Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat" and "Suma Darshan" will help inculcate feelings of National pride.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Recent events have highlighted that nations with weak militaries cannot sustain themselves against technologically advanced adversaries. Discuss. What lessons can India learn from these events? **(250 words) 15**

हाल की घटनाओं ने यह उजागर किया है कि दुर्बल सैन्य ताकत वाले राष्ट्र तकनीकी रूप से उन्नत शत्रुओं के खिलाफ स्वयं को बनाए नहीं रख सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इन घटनाओं से भारत क्या सीख प्राप्त कर सकता है?

The recent Ukranian conflict which started with the occupation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 highlight importance of technologically advanced militaries.

India can draw lessons from history whereby British conquested the large territory of India due to its technologically advanced Navy and military alongwith modern means of warfare.

Recent events highlighting importance of Technologically advanced Militaries

(1) Russia-Ukraine conflict:-

→ Ukraine could not oppose Russia's occupation of Crimea.

→ only technological assistance from NATO countries helped Ukraine sustain the war against Russia.

(2) Afganistan:-

→ withdrawal of US troops resulted in almost nil - counter - offensive by Afgan forces resulting in Taliban takeover.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) China

→ China's increasing control over Hong-Kong, Tibet, Xinjiang and rising tensions over Taiwan point to technological might to PLA.

Lessons for India

(1) Increasing capabilities and synergy:-

Recent events highlight need to fast-track Integrated Theatre Command to optimise resources and prepare for multi frontal attacks.

(eg. China → Territorial & → Maritime Borders)

(2) Multi-lateral engagements:-

→ Era of Non-Alignment has paved way to era of Multi-Alignment.

→ This will help India manage multi-polar conflicts

(eg. India → QUAD, → SCO, → I2U2, → BRICS)

(3) Increasing indigenisation:-

→ To reduce import dependence in case of militarisation of supply chains (China → semiconductors)

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(4) National Interests over Strategic Restraints :-

National Interests should overpower all other factors in International relations to prevent War - like situation.

(5) Preparing for all Dimensions of warfare :-

including hybrid, space, cyber attacks.

India has displayed technological advancement with testing of Hypersonic glide vehicles and indigenous Aircraft carrier, INS Vikrant.

VisionIAS

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13. The dark web can be an ideal platform for several criminal and terrorist activities. Discuss with examples. Also, suggest measures to tackle the misuse of dark web. **(250 words) 15**

डार्क वेब कई आपराधिक और आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के लिए एक आदर्श मंच हो सकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, डार्क वेब के दुरुपयोग से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Dark Web is a relatively inaccessible space on the internet which can only be accessed through special softwares and technological capabilities.

INTERPOL has warned against the increasing usage of Dark Web for illegal activities due to low traceability and accessibility by enforcement agencies

Dark web for Terrorist and Criminal Activities

(1) Terrorist Activities

→ Recruitment, designing, planning, execution of terror attacks.

→ construction of IED explosives, arms procurement.

(2) Funding

→ NIA officials point to increasing use of Dark web for financing and crowdsourcing terror activities

VISION IAS

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(3) Arms smuggling.

→ Easier for illicit trade in arms as well as procurement of highest order state-of-the-art equipment.

eg Bofors Haram.

(4) Narcotics Trade -

establishes communication network for trading in drugs.

(5) Money laundering

→ easily placement or smurfing.

(6) Cyber Attacks / Espionage

→ alongside other new and emerging technology, Dark Web can be used to disrupt critical Information Infrastructure.

Measures to tackle Dark Web

(1) Global consensus :-

→ intelligence sharing and co-ordination among State police forces via INTERPOL.

→ Global framework and legislation to deal with emerging challenges

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(2) Legislation Strengthening :-

Inclusion of Dark web in the IT Act for better targetting.

(3) Training :-

→ and capacity Building of intelligence agencies.

→ Special police cells dealing with Dark web

(4) Harnessing Technology

→ Utilising AI tools for reduction in crimes and creating a dataset of all previous crimes on Dark web

Discussions regarding dark web in the counter-Terrorism committee is the first step towards building a global framework to tackle the menace

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What are Integrated Theatre Commands (ITCs)? Discuss the importance of setting up ITCs in India and challenges in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

एकीकृत थिएटर कमान (ITCs) क्या हैं? भारत में ITCs की स्थापना के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Integrated Theatre commands ~~are~~ is the single - service command combined into 6 for greater interoperability and synergy among the 3 services → Army, Navy, Air Force

Integrated Theatre Command
- Northern command
- Eastern command
- Maritime
- Islands
- Air space and cyber attacks
- Western Command

Importance of setting up ITCs

These were first suggested by Kargil Review Committee and later by Shekatkar Committee.

(1) **Synergy** :- Multi-dimensional counter offensive and enhanced co-ordination between the services

eg 1971 Bangladesh Liberation war.

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(2) Optimum Resource Utilisation

→ Rationalisation of bases, strategic commands and personnel

(3) Hostile Neighbourhood

→ growing assertiveness of China at the LOC and Maritime Borders.

→ growing collaboration between China and Pakistan.

→ Preparation of a two front attack.

(4) New Dimensions of Warfare

Theatre command for airspace and cyber attacks.

(5) Reduction in Budgetary Allocation

(6) Inter Procurement of Defence equipments

Challenges → (i) Low prior experience

↳ (ii) May create a vacuum during transition phase → exploited by China, Pakistan

(iii) Inter-service tussle and competition may prove counter-productive

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Challenges — (iv) Apprehensions by IAF :-
→ Difficulty in shifting bases and equipment

(v) Possibility of dominance of Army

(vi) command structure not fully clear.

International experience in case of Russia and USA points to the need for Integrated Theatre command in India.

All apprehensions must be cleared through committee headed by Chief-of-Defence Staff and there should be a fall-back option in case of vacuum during emergency.

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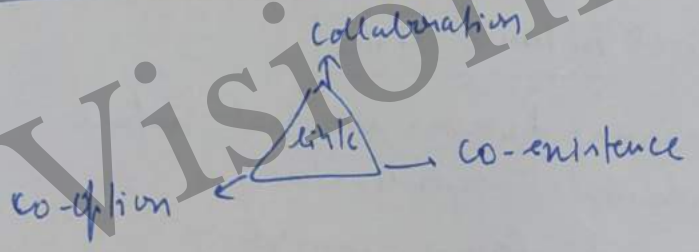
15. Decoupling organized crime from terrorism requires a holistic approach. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

संगठित अपराध को आतंकवाद से अलग करने के लिए एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Recent examples of terrorist attacks like D-company being involved in 26/11 attacks points to the growing nexus between Organized crime and terrorism.

Al Qaeda is involved in illegal oil business while Taliban gains its funding from narcotics trade.

Nexus between Organized crime and Terrorism



(1) Mutually complimentary :-

→ Terrorism provides a breeding ground for organised crime to thrive

→ Organised crime destabilizes society resulting in increased recruitment for terrorist groups. eg Narco-Terrorism in Columbia

(2) Financing :-

→ Organised crime is a good source of funding terror activities and Many countries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg:- → North-East insurgents → extortion
→ LWE :- illegal Mining.
→ Taliban → narco - smuggling

(3) Provision of services
→ organised crime syndicates help in smuggling and hawala transactions due to pre-established routes and connections

(4) Erosion of Rule of Law
→ Both organised crime and terrorism lead to loss of credibility of Democratic institutions and erosion of rule of law.

(5) Difficult to trace links
→ increasing trans-national nature of organised syndicates.
eg Arms smuggling.

Need for Holistic Approach

(1) International :-
→ Global consensus on Definition of terrorism and its links with Organised crime

→ UNODC and PATF can be utilised to de-link the two.

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(2) Intelligence Sharing

→ and co-ordination between various agencies
- ED
- NIA, RAW, IB
- NCB
- Local police

} NATGRID, CCTNS

→ Data Repository of trans-national crimes with INTERPOL

(3) Development

→ increase employment opportunities and industrial development for youth to prevent radicalisation

Measures taken by India

① Legislative
- PMLA
- UAPA
- FEMA
- MDPS
- PCRA

② International
- → leading delegation for Pakistan in Grey list (FATF)
- → counter-terrorism committee, "No-Money for Terror"

③ Co-ordination
Through
- NATGRID
- CCTNS
- MAC

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. India faces a number of security threats and challenges that originate from the seas. Discuss. Also, give an account of the initiatives taken to strengthen the coastal security of India in recent times. **(250 words) 15**

भारत समुद्र से उत्पन्न होने वाले अनेक सुरक्षा खतरों और चुनौतियों का सामना करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में भारत की तटीय सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए की गई पहलों का विवरण दीजिए।

India has a long coastline of 7516 km and is located at a strategic location in the Indian Ocean

Importance of coastal security
- (i) 90% of trade by volume, 60% by value through sea
- (ii) To protect critical infrastructure along coasts
- (iii) Hostile neighbourhood.
- (iv) To secure sea lines of communications

Security threats faced by India (sea)

(1) Terrorism :-

Terrorists use International waters and high seas to transit and launch attacks.

eg. Mumbai → 26/11 attacks

(2) Illegal Immigration

→ infiltration by terrorists / immigrants

→ immigration by civilians for a better life (eg. Sri Lanka's economic crisis)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Piracy :- hijacking and looting of commercial vehicles causes economic losses and hampers trade.

~~(4) Organised Neighbours~~

(4) Organised Crime

→ Narco - smuggling : through ports
eg Mudra port → 600kg Heroin

→ Arms - smuggling :- arms consignments lying on isolated islands

→ human trafficking, grey shipping

(5) Increasing assertiveness

→ of neighbouring countries across maritime environment

→ Militarisation of Indian Ocean by China (string of Pearls)

Initiatives to enhance coastal security

Organisational

(1) Integrated Theatre Command (Maritime)

(2) National committee on strengthening Coastal and Maritime security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) SAGAR :- Net security Provider in Indian Ocean Region

(4) Information Fusion Centre - IOR (Gurugram)

(5) Colombo Security conclave
India - EU Maritime conference

Technical

(6) Indigenous aircraft carrier → INS Vikrant

(8) Automatic Identification system for vessels

(7) Project 75 I → Naval submarine

Exercises

(8) Sagar Kavach, Sea Vigil

(9) International → MALABAR
↳ SONBEX

(10) Anti- Hijacking Mission

National committee on Strengthening Coastal and Maritime Security suggested greater intelligence sharing and joint operations between Indian Navy, Coast Guard and state Marine Police.

VisionIAS

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17. Discuss the extent of the problem of narco-terrorism in India. What measures have been taken by the government to counter and control this problem? **(250 words) 15**

भारत में नार्को-आतंकवाद की समस्या के प्रसार पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने और नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Narco-terrorism refers to the nexus between Narcotics trade and terrorism which has a destabilising impact on society.

Narco-terrorism owes its origin to the organised syndicates and drug cartels creating a havoc in Columbia.

Contemporary militants like Taliban, North-East insurgents also have links to narcotics smuggling.

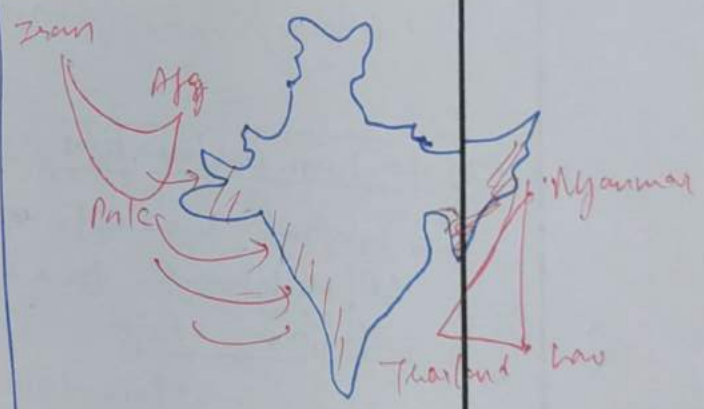
Extent of Narco terrorism in India

(1) Strategic Location:-

→ Between Golden Crescent → Pakistan
↳ Afghanistan
↳ Iran

and Golden Triangle
Myanmar Lao Thailand

→ as a transit route in global supply chain of Narcotics and customers.



Golden Crescent and Triangle

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(2) Nexus with terrorists

→ As a source of funding for North East Insurgents and left Wing Extremists

→ Also, international terrorism groups like Taliban → source funding from opium trade.

(3) Porosity of Borders

→ alongwith difficult terrain and Free Range Movement (16km) with Myanmar

(4) Synthetic Drugs

→ from Heroin (South West Asian), Methamphetamine, to cocaine

→ Much more harmful than organic cannabis.

(5) Opium cultivation

→ illegal widespread cultivation in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, North Eastern States

→ Lack of alternative source of employment

→ Nexus with police and administration

(6) Trans-national nature of crime

→ Difficult to trace originators. (eg. Mundra Port Heroin from Iran)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Destabilising effect
→ on society, especially youth
→ high substance abuse and addiction in states like Punjab, Kerala, N-E etc

Measures taken by Government

(1) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act :- grave punishment especially for commercial quantities

(2) Joint patrol units along Borders.

(3) Border Area Development Programme to provide skilling and employment opportunities

(4) Co-ordination between NCB, NIA and ED.

(5) Awareness and de-addiction centres → 'Nasha Mukti Bharat Abhiyan'

(6) International :- collaboration with UN Office on Drugs and Crime

MoSJE has suggested treating victims of drug abuse in de-addiction centres rather than imprisonment unless involved in the supply chain

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18. A mix of internal and external factors pose security threats in North-East India. Discuss. What steps has the government taken to maintain peace and stability in this region? **(250 words) 15**

आंतरिक और बाह्य कारकों का मिश्रण पूर्वोत्तर भारत में सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरे उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

The violent insurgent incidents have come down by 74% and civilian deaths have declined by 89% in the North-East. However, security threats still continue in the region with several insurgents working to threaten peace and security in the North-East.

Factors leading to security threats

(I) Internal

(i) Support by External States:-

→ logistical assistance, political backing, arms, training to insurgents

→ eg. China → NNC, NSCN (K), ULFA, NDFB

Pakistan → KLO, ULFA, MULTA

(ii) Illegal immigration

→ infiltration of illegal immigrants hampering socio-economic-political fabric

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eg → Bangladeshi immigrants in Assam
→ Rohingya Refugees
→ Myanmar coup

(3) Increasing assertiveness

→ China's unilateral attempt to alter status quo (LAC)

→ Border disputes with Pakistan (LOC)
↳ ceasefire violations

(4) Undemarcated Borders

→ lack consensus over many parts of Borders
eg China → LAC
Nepal → Kalapani issue

→ porosity and difficult terrain make it difficult for Border Guarding Forces

(5) Organised crime → open Borders (Nepal, Bhutan)
↳ Free Movement Regimes

→ Drug Trafficking
→ Arms smuggling
→ FICN smuggling.

II Internal

① Post independence isolation :-

→ disconnected from mainstream (Siliguri corridor)

→ loss of trade to Chittagong Port

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(2). Poor Development → low industrialization
↳ lower percapita income (by 27%)

(3) Governance → low decentralization and autonomy
↳. tussle between 6th schedule district councils and State Government

(4) Social alienation and ethnic conflicts leading to demand of secession

Steps taken by Government

Steps

(1) Ministry for Development of N-E (DONER)
(2) National Integration Council
(3) 6th Schedule devolution
(4) Accords:-
- Mizo Peace Accord
- Naga Peace Accord
- Bodo Accord
(5) Development
→ SARDP-NE (roads)
→ Kaladan Multi-Modal transit
- IMT Highway
→ "Act East" Policy
→ DAY-NRLM, ROSHNI
- PKVY, National Mission for Edible oil - ↳ Agriculture.
(6) Security:-
- AFSPA
- Security related expenditure
- DAPA

Thus, a multi-dimensional approach and integration of North-East to mainstream by development through "Act East" will help reduce violence

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19. In light of the increasing security challenges faced by India, state the need for achieving self-reliance in defence manufacturing. Also, discuss the challenges in this context. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के समक्ष बढ़ती सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के आलोक में रक्षा निर्माण में, आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the third largest Defence Importer
To increase self-reliance along lines of "Atmanirbhar Bharat", Defence Minister recently released the 3rd [Positive Indigenisation List].

Need to achieve self-reliance in defence manufacturing

(1) [Hostile neighbourhood]:-
→ Assertion of China. → String of Pearls
↳ BRI
↳ Galwan Clash (LAC)
→ Pakistan and its state sponsored terrorism

(2) [Global geopolitical crisis]
→ increasingly multipolar world requires greater dependence on self-production
→ eg Threat of sanctions under CAATSA due to import of S-400 Triumf missile system from Russia.

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(3) Reduces import Bill

→ India is the third largest defence importer and one of top 5 military spenders

→ reduce current Account deficit.

(4) Supply chain Disruptions

→ as seen in pandemics (CORONA), Russia-Ukraine war.

→ Militarisation of supply chains by China (semiconductors and Rare earth) minerals

(5) Net security Provider

→ Increased capability to play important role in S-Asia and Indo Pacific.

(6) Enhanced revenue for Indian MSMEs.

→ Level playing field

Challenges. → (i) High import dependence especially on Russia and increasingly on USA

(ii) low participation by private sector

(iii) Low Research and Development expenditure over DRDO, HAL etc

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(iv) Corruption in Defence Procurement.
eg. Bofors Scam

(v) Need for technological transfer in many advanced weapon systems.

Measures by India
- (1) 3 Positive Indigenisation lists
- (2) Draft Defence Production and Export Promotion Bill
- (3) SRI JAN Portal for connecting with MSMEs
- (4) Private sector participation eg. iDEX.
- (5) Defence Industrial corridors (Tamil Nadu, UP).

India has reduced its import dependence to 36% (from 70%) thus denoting a shift towards self-reliance.

Recently commissioned Aircraft carrier, INS Vikrant is 74% indigenous.

VisionIAS

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20. Data privacy laws require a balancing act between personal liberty and sovereign security. Discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**
डेटा निजता कानूनों को व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और संप्रभु सुरक्षा के बीच एक संतुलनकारी भूमिका निभाने की आवश्यकता होती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The Government of India invited public comment on the Draft personal Data Protection Bill, 2022 to help strike the right balance between the right to Privacy of citizens and the Sovereign security

Protection of personal liberty

(1) Fundamental Right :- According to KS Puttaswamy Judgement of the Supreme court, Right to Privacy is preserved under Article 21.

violation of this right must pass Triple Test
- (1) legality
- (2) legitimate state aim
- (3) Proportionality

(2) Prevent exploitation :- By large scale MNCs which may influence public opinions track individuals and mislead through advertisements

(eg. Google's fine ~~on~~ in USA for privacy breach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Data = New Oil

Data is a critical information and the new currency in, especially in the increase internet penetration scenario (690 million in India)

(4) Vulnerability to cyber attacks

→ India → 3rd most vulnerable to cyber attacks (Global Risk Index)

eg Defence Ministry's Data Leak

(5) Low Digital literacy

→ increases threat

→ Digital literacy → 13% → rural
→ 37% → urban

Protection of Sovereign Security

(1) Digital sovereignty :- The generated data must be localised within the territorial boundaries

(2) Threat to Security

→ Rising cyber warfare, espionage by state actors and cyber attacks by non-state actors

eg - Shadowpad.

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(3) To curb subversive activities

→ cyber space being used to spread hatred, carry terrorist activities and harm sovereignty and security of India

eg Telegram used by ISIS

(4) Reduce dependence on foreign nations

Market dominated by companies from USA and China.

Way forward

(1) Consent on each state of processing data principal's personal data

(2) Clearly defining 'security', 'sovereignty' as exceptions for state surveillance

(3) Data Protection Authority to be under judicial oversight

Measures should be taken to include the key recommendations of Justice Srikrishna Committee while also maintaining right to State to protect the sovereignty of country.

VisionIAS